Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-89-186
Wednesday
27 September 1989

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-89-186 *27 September 1989*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Shevardnadze To Visit in Early October *[Havana Radio]* 1
Havana Notes Shevardnadze, Bush Speeches at UN *[Havana TV]* 1
Castro Discusses Tourism With Reporters *[Havana TV]* 1
Castro Congratulates Workers on Dairy *[Havana TV]* 3
Subcommittees Created To Organize Congress *[Havana TV]* 3
Hondurans Meet With Acting ANPP President *[Havana Radio]* 3
Perez Welcomes 150 Returning Internationalists *[Havana TV]* 3

Caribbean Affairs

Lester Bird Calls for OECS Summit on Aid *[CANA]* 4
Official Sees OECS Unity Problems *[CANA]* 4

Dominica

Prime Minister To Run Government From Home *[CANA]* 5
Opposition Party Wants Aid for Farmers *[CANA]* 5

Haiti

General Avril Delivers Anniversary Message *[L'UNION 19 Sep]* 5
MIDH Holds Regional Congress 24 September *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 6
New Aid Programs Formulated *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 7
PNDT Leader Calls for Dialogue in Politics *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 8

Trinidad and Tobago

Oil Workers Strike Spreads to Second Company *[CANA]* 8

MEXICO

Salinas To Meet With Perez Privately *[THE NEWS 22 Sep]* 10
Fuentes Says Ties With U.S. Looking Up *[THE NEWS 23 Sep]* 10
Drug Lord Arrested; Property Seized *[EXCELSIOR 19 Sep]* 11
Telephone Company To Be Privatized in October *[Mexico City TV]* 12

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Calderon Denies Using U.S. Funds in Campaign *[LA NACION 14 Sep]* 13

El Salvador

FMLN Communique Details 'National Manuever' *[Radio Venceremos]* 13
Rebels Say Government Unwilling To End Strife *[ACAN]* 14

Government Reports on Widespread FMLN Attacks *[San Salvador Radio]* 14
Coprefa Reports on Casualties *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 15
FMLN Reports on Recent Clashes, Actions 16
Morazan, Chalatenango Actions *[Radio Venceremos]* 16
Attacks Cooperative *[Radio Venceremos]* 16
Commo Center Captured *[Radio Venceremos]* 16

Guatemala

Palencia Admits Violence Affects Country's Image *[Guatemala City TV]* 17
Gen Gramajo Views Visit to U.S., Human Rights *[Guatemala City TV]* 17

Nicaragua

Assembly Approves Pardon of 457 Alleged Contras *[ACAN]* 17
Contras Must Demobilize First *[Managua Radio]* 18
Further on Return of Yatama Indian Leaders *[Managua Radio]* 18
Government To Import Cuban Sugar To Meet Demand *[Managua Radio]* 19

Panama

Opposition's Ford Meets With UK's Thatcher *[Madrid EFE]* 19
Chamber of Commerce Protests Harassment *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 24 Sep]* 20
Columnist Terms Endara Fast 'Insult to Gandhi' *[LA REPUBLICA 23 Sep]* 20

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

President Attends UN Session in New York 21
Addresses General Assembly *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 21
Holds News Conference *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 22
Discusses Mideast Arms Sales *[Jerusalem Radio]* 23
Economy Minister Addresses Foreign Businessmen *[TELAM]* 23
Finance Secretary on Increased Tax Revenues *[LA PRENSA 23 Sep]* 24
Defense Secretary Confirms Pardon of Officers *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 24

Bolivia

President Meets Foreign Leaders in U.S. 24
Paz-Bush Meeting Termed 'Positive' *[La Paz Radio]* 24
Meets Other Leaders *[La Paz Radio]* 24
COB Rejects Eradication of Coca Plantations *[Madrid EFE]* 25
Official Cited on Unregistered Planes, Airstrips *[La Paz Radio]* 25
Acting President Meets Guyanese Vice President *[La Paz Radio]* 26

Chile

Bomb Explodes Near U.S. Embassy in Santiago *[Santiago Radio]* 26
Guard Injured *[Santiago TV]* 26
* Problems of National Renewal Viewed *[QUE PASA 31 Aug]* 26

Colombia

M-19, Government Ready To Sign Agreement 30
'Finishing Touches' Prepared *[Bogota Radio]* 30
Main Points of Agreement *[Bogota Radio]* 31
M-19 Suggests Talks With Cartel *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 31
Further on Proposal *[Bogota TV]* 32
M-19 Leader on Demobilization *[Bogota TV]* 32
Peace Agreement Signed *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 33

Judges Comment on Failure of Security Arrangements *[Bogota TV]* 33
Lemos Responds to Complaints *[Bogota Radio]* 34
Further on Increasing Nationwide Bomb Attacks 34
Two Dead in Cartagena *[Bogota Radio]* 34
40th Bomb Explodes in Bogota *[Bogota TV]* 35
Blast Damages School *[Hamburg DPA]* 35
Report Alleges U.S. Link to Drug King Ochoa *[UNOMASUNO 24 Sep]* 35
* Rise of Rightist Morena Party Detailed 36
* Party Origins Studied *[SEMANA 15 Aug]* 36
* Trafficker Links Viewed *[SEMANA 15 Aug]* 39
* UP Head on New Party *[SEMANA 15 Aug]* 40

Peru

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly *[Lima TV]* 41
Urges Support in Antidrug Fight *[Madrid EFE]* 42
Minister Leaves for Financial Talks in U.S. *[Lima TV]* 42
APRA Leader Departs for Socialist International *[Madrid EFE]* 43

Cuba

Shevardnadze To Visit in Early October

FL2609162389 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1419 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will make a stopover in Havana after participating in the 44th UN General Assembly and after a working visit to Nicaragua. The Soviet foreign minister's visit will take place at the beginning of October. During his visit, Shevardnadze will exchange opinions with the leaders of our country on topics of mutual interest.

Havana Notes Shevardnadze, Bush Speeches at UN

FL2709030489 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] By agreement of both parties, the member of the CPSU Politburo and USSR foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze will make a stopover in Havana at the beginning of October on his way back to the USSR, after having attended the 44th UN General Assembly and after having carried out a working visit to Nicaragua. During his visit, Shevardnadze will exchange opinions with the leadership of the Republic of Cuba regarding matters of mutual interest.

Today at the United Nations, the Soviet foreign minister reproached the intolerance of those who oppose the existence of a communist government in Cuba. During his speech before the UN General Assembly, the head of Soviet diplomacy said that although the USSR is not enthusiastic about the defeat of the Polish communists, it is ready to cooperate with the new coalition government installed in Warsaw. Demonstrating this expression of tolerance, Shevardnadze said that if a noncommunist prime minister can govern a socialist country, why is it considered a heresy for a communist to govern a Western country?

The Soviet leader acknowledged that the proposal of U.S. President George Bush on the elimination of chemical weapons within the next 10 years is in line with the initiatives of the USSR. Shevardnadze proposed the immediate prohibition of chemical and [word indistinct] weapons production, as Moscow has already done—an initial reduction, and then the total destruction of those arsenals at a worldwide level, as well as a strict verification of this process.

Yesterday, in that same forum, the U.S. President showed he is willing to immediately cut back by 80 percent the chemical weapons of both superpowers, as a first step to an international agreement on this matter. However, the U.S. Congress is currently debating a request for funds for the development of new chemical weapons.

Today, the chief of the White House met with the leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives to request support for the proposal put forth at the UN General Assembly yesterday.

Castro Discusses Tourism With Reporters

FL2609143089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1148 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Moments before inaugurating the new Varadero airport, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz toured the terminal, which is considered one of the largest and most modern in our country. The president of the Councils of State and Ministers was accompanied by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and first secretary of the Matanzas PCC. Fidel toured several areas in the new airport terminal, including the cafeteria, bar, stores, and passenger areas.

The modern Varadero airport is capable of handling more than 600 passengers an hour and receiving 7,000 first-category airplanes a year. The airport is based on Canadian technology, similar to that of the Jose Marti No 2 terminal although the Varadero terminal is 40 percent larger.

After touring the new Varadero airport, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro discussed several topics with the press.

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct including remarks by Castro and first unidentified reporter]

[Second unidentified reporter] Commander, could you tell us what you think in general of the tourism plans?

[Castro] Me?

[Second reporter] Yes.

[Castro] Are you asking me?

[Second reporter] Yes, of course, Commander.

[Castro] I see them as being very slow even though we are constructing 10 times more than we were before. This year workers are going to finish approximately 700 rooms. Next year they plan on finishing close to 1,700 and this still seems like a small amount. This is a subjective opinion. If I analyze this objectively, I think that we are building about 15, 16, 17 times more than before. It's possible that we are even building 20 times more than before. Many years passed when not even 100 rooms were constructed. Now, at the rate we are constructing, we will have more than 1,500 rooms by 1990 but since growth appears to be slow, then...

[Second reporter] Then the project...

[Castro] Growth is slow.

[Second reporter] Then the project for turning the tourism industry into the nation's second source of income is progressing?

[Castro] It's moving along. It's moving along. [repeats himself] It can be seen in all this work. Well, what can I tell you? We're working on it. We're doing something. We're preparing the conditions to work on it on 17 fronts, 17 fronts [repeats himself].

Varadero is one front. It is the largest. I could mention the other fronts: Havana City, Santa Maria del Mar, Cayo Largo, Isle of Youth, Pinar del Rio. I will name these fronts in a specific order. Cienfuegos is another front. Some fronts have more potential than others. Villa Clara is another front. It is a new, very important front that is opening in the direction of Santa Maria. I was able to visit that area about a week ago. (El Lancon) is another front. And Cayo Coco is another front. I also visited this area a few days ago.

There are also new potential fronts we are working on, such as Paredon Grande, Cayo Cruz, Cayo Sabinal, Santa Lucia. Playa Covarrubias, where a road was constructed last year, is another front we will begin work on. Areas in northern Holguin, such as Guarda La Barca [as heard] and other areas in northern Holguin, are other fronts. Maria del Portillo in Granma is another front. Baconao in Santiago de Cuba is another. The coast from Santiago to Pilon is another front. Guantanamo is another front. I don't know if I mentioned Cayo Largo. Did I mention it?

[First reporter] Yes, you mentioned it.

Another possible, potential front is a beach close to the Llanita, north of Puerto Padre. I understand that another front is Cayo Guillermo in (Lancon) which is west...

[First reporter, interrupting] Coco, it's Cayo Coco.

[Castro] Yes Coco, excuse me. Gayo Guillermo belongs to Cayo Coco. The most wonderful places that I have seen were recently shown on several programs. They were Guajaba, Cayo Guajaba, which is a 6- or 7-km beach and Playa Ramon on Cayo Roman. They are not of the same quality or size as Cayo Cruz—which will be another Varadero—which is a location of great beauty.

I have not mentioned Cayo Cosa or other future locations, such as (Cayo Flagoso), north of Villa Clara. Sites are now being selected that have the best conditions. I can discuss the (Ensenachos) which form part of Santa Maria, La Salina. There is also Punta de Cobo which will be dedicated to [words indistinct].

I think that I have more or less mentioned 16 or 17 locations. Work is being done or will be done on all of these sites. Work is being done or communications are being set up to begin work on them.

[Second reporter] Commander, I...

[Castro] All this requires a colossal effort. We have to bring electricity to all these areas, as well as water. I think that we could call that area in the north the patrimony of humanity. The center of the country is also the patrimony of humanity at time when people throughout the world are eager to have fresh air, fresh water, to escape from the poison in the environment, the toxins that have accumulated. When people see these areas, they understand that resources are being created for humanity. Well-being is being created for humanity. At the same time, it will serve as a very important source of income for the country.

[Second reporter] Do you think that the construction contingents will play an important role in this area?

[Castro] I don't think that this plan can be carried out without contingents. It can only be done with contingents because there are no people in those areas. This requires that strong, hard working people go to those areas, people who can fulfill their internationalist mission of building in all those areas.

[Second reporter] Commander, 30 September will mark the 3d anniversary of the creation of the minibrigades and 1 October will mark the anniversary of the Blas Roca Contingent. Could you briefly comment on this?

[Castro] We have advanced a little. [chuckles] You can see some of the results here. We have about 110 child care centers in the capital. We had 5 planned for the 5-year period and they built 110 in 2 years. Twenty polyclinics will be constructed this year. There will be 24 special schools. Dozens of thousands of apartments have been constructed. The rhythm of construction is growing and it will continue to grow when we have new industries that will seriously manufacture construction material. The Salvador Allende hospital has been constructed. I'm not talking about what the minibrigades are working on.

We have about 2,000 family doctor clinic-homes. Work is being done on the buildings for the Pan-American games, and EXPOCUBA. These are just a few things we can mention. The list is long. We are constructing central markets. Eight bus terminals are now being constructed. There are 150 or 152 (?houses) under construction now. There are dozens of bakeries under construction. It's something, right? It's something with which to mark the 3d [as heard] anniversary of the Blas Roca Contingent. This is a colossal thing.

[Castro] A while ago I spoke with Palmero [not further identified]. I think he visited Matanzas here today. I asked him to come see how everything was organized, to see what he thought of the organization of the brigade that constructs dams. Matanzas does not have [words indistinct] construction of dams. This will be a very big dam.

I visited here. The Blas Roca Contingent now has 23 brigades. It is serious, very serious. It is a notable advancement. The Blas Roca Contingent emerged after the minibrigades. It was a result of the minibrigades although the idea was taken from the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center which is where the idea of dedication emerged. Ideas have also been taken from a minibrigade contingent, the Julio Diaz Contingent. This is how the contingents were created. They are very productive.

One man in a contingent does, one man does.... [changes thought] With half the number of men, a contingent does double the amount of work we used to do and, in addition, the projects are finished and they are finished with quality. [Words indistinct] They are disciplined. They have a sense of discipline. There is no absenteeism.

[First reporter] Commander, excuse me, what do you think about the quality of this installation?

[Castro] I think it is wonderful. It is truly wonderful. It is to our merit. It is the merit of our work. We built it ourselves. Look at the excellent floor. The structures were bought from a Canadian firm. I am truly impressed on how far the workers have advanced on the project, on their ability to plan and to completely obtain the supplies they need, except for those parts that we are manufacturing at prices that are relatively economical.

When we want to quickly build a project, this is one of the alternatives and it is economical. We can say that it is truly economical. [end recording]

Castro Congratulates Workers on Dairy

FL2709015589 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has congratulated brigade construction workers in Las Tunas for having completed in only 46 workdays a dairy which was originally supposed to be finished in 100 days. The workers, who belong to Brigade No 1 of the contingent which handles cattle development in that province, have established a national record with this accomplishment.

Today, upon the conclusion of the presentation ceremony of the new dairy, Homero [de la Paz] Crabb, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of construction [title as heard], gave the congratulatory message to the collective of 38 construction workers, half of whom are deaf-mutes.

The minister emphasized the work of the contingent, which 8 months after having been formed completed 10 agricultural projects, 1 housing building, almost 15 km of roads, and other facilities. The contingent is currently working on completing in less than 1 year one complete agricultural unit, an effort which is unprecedented in Cuba for this size group.

With regard to the dairy that was inaugurated today, Crabb said that it took the contingent less time to complete than the previous record of 52 days for a similar unit in the dairy area of Camaguey. This effort, he said, is a worthy salute from the Las Tunas workers to the 16th Congress of the Cuban Workers Federation.

Subcommittees Created To Organize Congress

FL2609181489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The six subcommittees responsible for organizing the 16th workers congress were officially created today.

Up to now, close to 40,000 assembly meetings have been held to analyze the draft of the general report. This was reported by Pedro Ross, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the commission organizing the important meeting.

Ross said that some of the most important elements discussed by the workers during the current assembly process included the need to create a work atmosphere similar to the atmosphere which exists in contingents; the need to eliminate the paternalistic content of the current labor legislation; the exemplary nature of the administrative cadres; the organization of work; salaries; socialist emulation; and the innovators movement.

Hondurans Meet With Acting ANPP President

FL2509183089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Report by Alexis Sotolongo]

[Text] The official meeting between Severo Aguirre del Cristo, acting president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], and the delegation of Honduran deputies, who have been visiting Cuba since Saturday, has led to an extensive, frank, and open exchange of views. The talks, which were held this morning in the ANPP Protocol Hall, were conducted in a cordial atmosphere. It was reported at the talks that a Cuban delegation has been invited to participate in the Honduran congress and to speak to the deputies there in October.

It was also reported that the delegation of Honduran deputies will fulfill an extensive agenda that includes visiting social projects, hospitals, study centers, homes for the elderly, and Pinar del Rio Province where the deputies will meet with leaders of the provincial national assembly.

Perez Welcomes 150 Returning Internationalists

FL2609113789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] More than 150 internationalist combatants have returned victoriously to the fatherland. The group arrived in the capital last night from the brother Republic of Angola after having served in that country. They were welcomed by Faustino Perez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Division General [rank as heard] Rigoberto Sanchez of the Interior Ministry, and Revolutionary Armed Forces Colonel Jose Martinez Olivera.

The Defense of Cuito Cuanavale, Cuba-Angola Victory, Antonio Maceo, and Calixto Garcia Medals adorn the chests of these youths who have proudly fulfilled one of the most sacred revolutionary duties—proletariat internationalism. Now, with the same discipline and determination, the returning combatants will respond to the country's economic tasks.

Welcome comrades! The fatherland receives you with pride!

Caribbean Affairs

Lester Bird Calls for OECS Summit on Aid

FL2709110089 Bridgetown CANA in English 2307 GMT 26 Sep 89

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, Sept 26, CANA - Heads of government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) are to meet within the next ten days to discuss a coordinated future response to regional disasters and overall assistance to Caribbean islands which have been hard hit by Hurricane Hugo, Antigua and Barbuda's deputy prime minister, Lester Bird said on Tuesday.

Bird, the OECS chairman who is accompanied here by the OECS Director General Dr. Vaughn Lewis, held talks with Chief Minister John Osborne and government officials on possible OECS assistance to the hurricane ravaged island.

Bird told reporters that it was important for a caucus of OECS leaders to take place very soon "... in the next seven days. Lots of the heads of government are going off to the United Nations and going off to the Commonwealth heads summit, so it seems to me that this has to take place within the next seven days. It is urgent, it is not a question of just laying back and waiting. We are going to, when we get back to Antigua, make round-robin calls to the different heads and then a decision will be made as to what is the best way of proceeding with this matter. The idea is to bring home to the heads that we need to get together and have some kind of presence here", he added.

Montserrat was hard hit by the hurricane with winds of up to 140 miles per hour. Ten deaths were reported and most of the island's 12,000 population made homeless.

Bird said the OECS countries have been doing "a lot" within their economic capability to assist the islands hit by the hurricane, and Bird said that he will also be visiting St. Kitts and Nevis for discussions there with Prime Minister Dr. Kennedy Simmonds. He said that St. Lucia had already started a fund to assist OECS countries hit by the hurricane.

"I think we should expand that fund because I suspect money will be an important component of that whole thing, we are going to get a lot of materials from all over the island, but clearly there is going to be a monetary need," Bird said.

He said once the OECS leaders knew what the priorities are with respect to the islands affected by hurricane Hugo "then we would be able to help in the way they want us to help them."

Bird said that the Caricom adhoc relief organization, which is established in Antigua, "has clearly demonstrated a need for institutionalizing within Caricom and perhaps a sub group within the OECS to deal with these kinds of disasters. Certainly in Antigua's case ... It is in fact the Caricom that has helped so much of us, we have had Guyanese soldiers, Jamaicans, Trinidadians all helping to bring our electrification back on stream. It clearly shows that the first and initial thing must come from ourselves, the whole family of the Caribbean. Therefore, I think there should be a spring broad from which we should sit down at the next OECS meeting and begin to set some kind of mechanism in place for us to have an immediate response to that kind of situation," Bird said.

Official Sees OECS Unity Problems

FL2609225389 Brigetown CANA in English 2114 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] St John's, Antigua, Sept 26, CANA—Member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] have made strides in cooperation in areas ranging from sports to economic affairs, but progress on unity faces a hurdle - the fear of a loss of power and sovereignty, a senior OECS official has said.

Director of the Economic Affairs Secretariat of the OECS, Dr Carl Mitchell, saw the barriers to unity as the insularity and conservatism that resulted from the fear of the loss of power and sovereignity that some persons might experience. He characterized the delay in the achievement of political unity in the OECS as a delay of the inevitable.

Addressing the regional staff meeting of the Canadian university services overseas, being held here, Dr. Mitchell identified regional successes in trade and economic affairs, sports, movements of people, and the present relative similarity and growth of economic structures in the OECS as further justification for the union.

He called for mass public education and the burying of political differences between ruling and opposition parties on this issue.

For several months, OECS countries have been working on proposals for some form of political union.

Dominica

Prime Minister To Run Government From Home

FL2609164889 Bridgetown CANA in English 1456 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 26, CANA—Dominica Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles, her leg broken in a freak accident last week, will run the government from her home for the next six weeks.

"I am not going to move from my house for the next six weeks," Charles told the government information service.

Her residence is at Wall House, about two miles south of the capital, Roseau. Charles, 70, returned home on Sunday from Taiwan where she was forced to cut short a foreign trip which was also to have included visits to Japan and the United Nations. The accident occurred when she fell in her hotel room.

Opposition Party Wants Aid for Farmers

FL2609220389 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 26, CANA - Dominica's opposition leader, Michael Douglas, has called for financial help - including a freeze on loan repayments - to the hurricane-battered banana industry.

Douglas' prescription for the industry devastated by Hurricane Hugo about 10 days ago was contained in a letter to acting Prime Minister Brian Alleyne. He said that the Windward Islands Crop Insurance scheme (Wincrop) should be asked to compensate banana farmers as quickly as possible. He also recommended free fertilizer for the industry and said that new banana farmers not eligible for Wincrop compensation be assisted by Stabex, the price stabilization scheme of the Lome trade and aid pact linking developing countries and Europe.

The hurricane flattened about 80 per cent of the plantations in Dominica's main banana-growing areas. Douglas said that, considering the extent of the destruction, there will be no income for most farmers for at least six months. He wants farmers whose crop was devastated to receive a cash payment of at least 500 dollars (one East Caribbean dollar - 37 U.S. cents) per acre from either Stabex funds, or a dominica banana marketing corporation surplus - or a combination of both - before december.

He called on the government here to ask all banks to grant a six month freeze on interest and capital repayments for all outstanding loans associated with agriculture.

Douglas said that losses in ground provisions and plantains, particularly in the north, north east, and eastern farming communities should be assessed on an acreage basis and compensated from Stabex funds.

Haiti

General Avril Delivers Anniversary Message

FL2509182089 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 213, 19 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

[Message to the nation delivered by Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, president of the Haitian military government, on 17 September, the 1st anniversary of the current military government]

[Text] People of Haiti: Born amidst the hardships of the struggles with no quarter, by which they won their independence, the Haitian people's entire history has consisted of one painful trial after another. Fortunately, the Haitian people have always emerged victorious from these trials. The year we have just gone through together was no exception.

We were called upon to take power after the unfortunate events of 11 September 1988. With us, the country safely traversed last April's torments. Today, again with us, the nation is confronting a serious economic crisis. It is the capacity to survive ordeals that best characterizes the Haitian people, a people who still love liberty, justice, and constructive labor.

Every time they triumph over adversity, the Haitian people emerge from the ordeal fortified and better able to tackle future difficulties. Today more than ever, matured by everything they have survived, the Haitian people are ready to better control their destiny.

We took over the helm of the ship of state under the banner of dialogue. Thus, from the very first weeks of our government, the doors of the National Palace were successfully opened to the various political leaders, union leaders, employers' representatives, directors of opinion, and directors of conscience. They came from all sectors to support the government's first initiatives, to give advice and suggestions on how to manage the new political juncture, or to discuss the transition process.

The forum, which resulted in the Permanent Electoral Council, constituted another great moment in the dialogue established. On that occasion, various national leaders of different political tendencies had the opportunity to meet to lay the foundations that were to permit the creation of a credible electoral institution, the substructure for the establishment of democracy in Haiti. This opening up to dialogue is going to bear fruit throughout the entire political life of Haiti, the tone of which has already begun to change. Indeed, a unitarian current is increasingly emerging within the political class. September has seen the birth of promising coalitions or alliances.

By exempting from tax certain products, such as materials for use in schools, pharmaceutical products, agricultural inputs, petroleum products, and so forth, we have shown evidence, despite the number of measures that the government has had to take because of the

economic crisis in order to rehabilitate the nation's finances, of our solicitude toward and our desire to protect the most disadvantaged among our people. Likewise, the marketplace taxes have been abolished. The government had already, back on 14 July 1989, issued a decree on the distribution of government-owned lands to the poorest of the peasants in order to obtain greater well-being for the peasants of our communal sections.

We have been able, by putting our own resources—however meager they may be at present—to work, to improve the nation's infrastructure, by beginning construction of an international airport in Cap-Haitien and repairing the road between Croix des Bouquets and Malpasse. The construction work on the Pendu Bridge in northwestern Haiti and on the portion of road between Trou du Nord and Ouanaminthe, in northeastern Haiti, will begin soon. Although the current difficulties put limits on what we can do, we will seek in our patriotism the strength to overcome these difficulties and we will find the means to undertake still other projects.

Nevertheless, the Haitian people should remember that all nations have a tribute to pay to attain economic modernization and social recovery. This price can take any form. Today, the price is the austere discipline that must be adopted in the use of the nation's resources. Social partners and economic agents must, pledged to the struggle for collective salvation, cooperate in a civic-minded manner to make this common objective a concrete reality.

In this connection, a well-deserved homage must be paid to the Haitian people, particularly to that immense majority that must every morning again look forward to a resumption of the struggle for survival. Let the Haitian people receive, along with our congratulations, the promise that they will be the first to benefit from the fruits of the effort. The cleanup of our public finances will not fail to bring about a revival of the economy by reestablishing confidence and encouraging investment. We are counting, as always, on the support of our international partners to bolster this effort, which constitutes a point of capital importance in our quest to promote the human, economic, social, and political rights of Haitians.

Officers, noncoms, enlisted men, rural police agents: On 17 September 1988, you took action to put an end to a manifest climate of violence that threatened even our territorial integrity. You, more than any other corps, more than any other institution, understood and responded to the anguished appeal of an entire people whose only means of defense back then was their faith in the development of their country. This noble objective could be attained only through a reaffirmation of the lofty moral values of which the Army is traditionally been the trustee. The points set forth in your declaration of 17 September 1988 remain eloquent witness to the fact and show through their up-to-dateness that your only reason for taking action was to protect the citizenry and that your only ideal was the defense of the national territory.

It is imperative for us to continue to improve the image of the institution and to maintain its cohesion. These things are fundamental guarantees of the continuance of a democratic society. All this implies discipline, abnegation, willpower, determination, and sacrifice.

[Text] Officers, noncoms, enlisted men, rural police agents: You deserve, for your conduct, the congratulations of the military government and of the entire Haitian people.

People of Haiti: The path of democracy that we have chosen together is an arduous one. The form of society for which we have opted is the most demanding but also the most gratifying. It demands that one constantly place the collective good above personal interests. Each day it calls for order, discipline, and respect for the rules of society. It requires, at all times, tolerance and respect for both the person and the rights of others.

It is today timely to recall this to mind, for as soon as the electoral calendar is published, these civic virtues in us Haitian citizens will be put to the test. Playing its part in this domain with characteristic determination, the government calls on all sectors of the nation to play their parts with honesty, objectivity, and a sense of responsibility.

At this decisive stage in our history, the assistance of the Lord, which has never been lacking, will permit the persistent efforts of the Haitian people to, as always, result in success.

Prosper Avril, lieutenant general, Haitian Armed Forces, president.

MIDH Holds Regional Congress 24 September

FL2609174389 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Excerpts] You have noticed that for the past few days, the Haitian political climate has been characterized by all kinds of congresses, news conferences, the formation of brand new political parties—such as the National Cooperative Action Movement [Mouvman Konbit Nasyonal], headed by Dr Volvick Remy Joseph—and trips by diverse political leaders to foreign countries. [passage omitted]

The Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti [MIDH], headed by Marc Bazin, held its first regional congress for the (?Department of the) West yesterday, Sunday. Several prominent MIDH figures, such as MIDH Political Director Claude Romain and MIDH President Marc Bazin who stressed the importance of this congress, spoke at the opening ceremony. Bazin also discussed Haiti's political society, which he feels needs much work and greatly needs to be structured. We will have you listen to an excerpt of Bazin's speech on that occasion.

[Begin Bazin recording] It is to our shame that all self-respecting countries of the world, even countries that have been independent for only 15 or 20 years, have political parties with ideas, men, structures, and organizations with which to respond to their peoples—whereas we do not! [applause] It is not normal, and is in fact scandalous, that despite the fact that we have been independent for 200 years, every time a government falls they have to go looking to see who else can take over the government! There must be an end to this kind of thing! [applause] We must have a political society structured in such a way as to have everyone who thinks alike gathered together into a political party. Everyone in the political party will know that what is going on is occurring to change the society and that when (?Bazin) has finished, it (?will be) he, or that man over there, or you, or your child, or your wife—in short, that the party belongs to all of you. [applause]

[Words indistinct] political power based on the desires of the majority of the citizens. This means that each person is a person to be reckoned with, that every person will say: Here's what I want. And this means that the sum total of what everyone wants constitutes the government. This is a government [Bazin interrupted by applause] (?in which) it is the people who determine what the government is like. It is the people who grant power, so it is the people who (?should) determine what the government will be like. [applause]

It's time everyone in Haiti understood that it is because the Haitian people have not granted the power that the governments in Haiti (?are always) powerless to change the society. You can't change society if you don't have the trust of the people who put you into power! [end recording]

[Passage omitted] The communal delegates meeting yesterday at the Castel Haiti Hotel worked on some resolutions (?for) the MIDH national congress, which is to be held next 29-31 October. Diverse topics, such as education and adult literacy, agriculture and the environment, human rights, institutions and democracy, and health care and the population were discussed.

The work sessions were to culminate in the election of a departmental executive secretariat and communal delegates, who are to participate in the party's big national congress. This first regional congress was held within the framework of the preparations for the MIDH's big national congress. [passage omitted]

New Aid Programs Formulated

FL2609192189 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Excerpts]The Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti, MIDH, yesterday opened two departmental congresses: one in the Department of the West; the other in the Department of the Northeast. [passage omitted]

After he was introduced by Claude Baboune, Claude Roumain, the director of the MIDH Political Bureau, explained the congress' objectives. Roumain said, among other things, that MIDH was no longer just a project or an idea but was now a reality in the national life and that there could be no democracy in Haiti without the existence of political parties.

Many people were surprised to hear Roumain say that MIDH was neither of the left nor of the right but was a party in favor of change that will not be effected too hastily nor turbulently. That is why MIDH does not content itself with denouncing the nation's problems but also proposes solutions, Roumain said.

MIDH said that within the framework of a Haitian plan for development the government had to encourage people to invest and produce freely in Haiti. For this reason, MIDH has formulated a program, called SELAT [expansion unknown].

[Begin Roumain recording] We think the government has to encourage people to invest and produce freely in Haiti, and must give them all the help it can so they can do it. In addition to individual initiatives and the participation of all the local populations in this Haitian development, we feel the government has certain responsibilities to shoulder, and its own role to play. Thus we have come up with a program for health care, education, housing, nutrition, and work called SELAT, details of which you will be given. Not only have we formulated these detailed programs but we have also come up with how to finance them on the basis of our own resources, (?in order to) count on our own Haitian strength, so that (?if) we add international aid to this, the international aid will serve a different purpose in Haiti.

We (?don't want) aid as it has been given in the past. We are lord and masters in our own home. We are going to use the international aid differently. [end recording]

Roumain said the alliance, or protocal agreement, MIDH signed with the Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti and the National Patriotic Movement of 28 November is an alliance (?of principles) for a program, an electoral alliance, and an alliance for a government. He added that they would most probably be reaching other agreements with other political parties to combat division.

Roumain said that MIDH will be reaching some decisions on the electoral calendar which was made public on Saturday 23 September.

[Begin Roumain recording] [Passage omitted] We aren't going to comment here because the national bureau has not met yet to discuss this matter. [passage omitted] Also, whatever decision we may reach, you may be certain, as we have been doing it since April of 1986, that we are not going to allow any slight little breeze to make us lose our heads. We will remain firm in our present position. We (?know change is needed), we see how

change has to be effected, and we will struggle for that change without reservation. [end recording]

[Passage omitted] Marc Bazin also said that MIDH is waiting with open arms for all parties and individuals who believe in change for Haiti to come and join them. [passage omitted]

PNDT Leader Calls for Dialogue in Politics

FL2609194789 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The leader of the National Party for the Defense of the Workers [PNDT], Reverend Jean Arnold Dumas [name as heard], said in an interview with one of our reporters that he was very disturbed by the fact that no dialogue exists between the political parties and the Haitian Government. Rev Dumas says it looks as if every political party in Haiti is simply pursuing its own interests, when the only weapon that can guarantee democracy in Haiti is dialogue.

Listen to the PNDT leader's statements regarding the debt the Haitian Government owes the IMF.

[Begin Dumas recording] At the present time, we think dialogue could help. If you don't meet and talk.... [changes thought] (?In fact), right out of the blue, they are saying things like: The IMF said this and that! Regarding the government's decision, no one as yet has sat down together with the dossier in front of them. I thought politicians were supposed to study things before reaching decisions. Where's the dossier? [passage omitted]

We have a little problem here in Haiti. I see that this thing is an illness. That's why I had said, regarding political matters, that.... [changes thought] We have 12 legally recognized political parties in Haiti. I had asked both the government and its Justice Department and the electoral council to hold elections with only the legally recognized political parties.

We see that people are not out to respect the law in Haiti. Everyone seems willing to trample the law to bring about democracy in Haiti. I don't see things that way. The minute the law is not respected, you have no democracy! Your democracy is a lost cause, as they say. The law must be respected.

We see that there are a lot of little things being done that, well, friend, to tell you the truth, don't smell too good to us! [end recording]

Dumas also said that the political sectors should get together with the government to solve the problems facing the Haitian people.

Regarding the call to a general strike on 27 September by several political and union organizations, Dumas said it was time to divorce this tendency. He said we would do better to engage in dialogue instead of going on a general strike. Here is Dumas again.

[Begin Dumas recording] We are the National Party for the Defense of the Workers. Now, I evaluate every minute of work that Haiti loses at around $1 million. [passage omitted] That is why I think there should be dialogue beforehand. Only if dialogue fails and only if we note that the press agrees with us, then can we stomp our feet. We haven't even talked and we are already into striking! [passage omitted]

Trinidad and Tobago

Oil Workers Strike Spreads to Second Company

FL2609235189 Bridgetown CANA in English 2257 GMT 26 Sep 89

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 26, CANA - The powerful Oilfields' Workers' Trade Union (OWTU) on Tuesday served strike notice on a second oil company, the Trinidad Marine Company (Trinmar).

During over two hours of conciliation talks at the Labour Ministry, Trinmar representatives made one new offer and "clarified" one issue in a last minute bid to offset strike action amongst its 500 unionized members. The change - the acceptance of the OWTU's proposal for a two per cent production bonus linked to output - and clarification of the company's pension plan offer - were made by Trinmar's three representatives. Both were rejected.

Workers at another state company, Trintopec, are in the ninth day of a strike.

"The company, Trinmar, is playing games with the OWTU," OWTU president general, Errol McLeod, told CANA after the round of talks. He described the production bonus as "one slight change" and said that the company had failed to respond to the OWTU package which included the retention of a Cost of Living Allowance (Cola), a seven per cent pay hike over three years, and an improved pension plan. McLeod described the two per cent bonus as a "one time payment" which he said was "not enough". The union also ruled any possible time extension on negotiations with Trinmar which officially came to an end Tuesday.

The OWTU then proceeded to serve the strike notice with 96 hours notice, meaning a second strike in the oil belt from Saturday.

The union also holds its final round of negotiations with large state company, Trintoc, on Thursday in south Trinidad where the union's same seven per cent offer faces a company offer of no increase over three years.

Trinopec and Trinmar had offered three per cent over the same period against the OWTU's seven per cent proposal. The bargaining period in all three negotiations is for the years 1987 to 1990.

"Had there not already been strike action taking place in the industry, we may have considered an extension of time in the circumstances," Ncleod said complaining that Trintopec, which has shares in Trinmar, had failed to seek further talks on the Trintopec deadlock over the weekend.

"We were put on standby over last weekend, and we continue to be on standby, and we have heard nothing so we believe that, in the circumstances, and since Trintopec is one of the major shareholders in Trinmar, we would very well be wasting our time agreeing to an extension of time," McLeod said.

"We continue to hold ourselves available for any meeting that the minister may request with the parties," the OWTU head added.

McLeod and other OWTU leaders have constantly ruled out accusations that the strikes are politically-motivated following the founding two weeks ago of a new political party which includes several OWTU leaders on its interim executive.

Salinas To Meet With Perez Privately

PA2509181889 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 22 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] New York—President Carlos Salinas Gortari, will meet with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations on Oct 5. The meeting will be private and have no connection with the General Assembly, Mexican diplomatic sources confirmed Thursday.

The meeting with the UN secretary general will be the culmination of the visit to the United States by Salinas and which will underline improved special relations with United States President George Bush, the sources said.

Salinas and his wife are expected in Washington Oct. 1 and will be welcomed upon his arrival at Camp David by President Bush, according to an announcement made by White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater.

The official part of the visit will begin Oct. 3 with a gala White House welcome for Salinas and his wife by President Bush and his wife.

Later, he will be a guest at a breakfast at the State Department headed by Secretary of State James Baker.

During his stay in New York beginning Oct. 5, Salinas will meet with the U.N. secretary general and later with a group of select financiers, industrialists and diplomats of the Council of the Americas.

Salinas will not address the U.N. General Assembly as is customary by other Latin American leaders. He has decided to leave the responsibility to Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Fernando Solana.

Fuentes Says Ties With U.S. Looking Up

PA2509174789 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 23 Sep 89 p 5

[Article by Lori Hawkins Reuters]

[Text] After years of misunderstanding and resentment, U.S.-Mexico relations have finally taken a turn for the better, Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes says.

"I don't dismiss the idea of a political honeymoon as just a media creation," he told REUTERS in a recent interview. Relations are certainly better now than in the past and that's promising."

One of Latin America's best known writers, Fuentes has for years chronicled the historically tense relationship between the United States and Mexico, one he says has often been strained by U.S. fingerpointing and lecturing.

But, he says, that could be changing.

President Bush and his administration in the last year have repeatedly stressed their desire to improve relations, and high profile meetings between top U.S. and Mexican leaders have helped to chip away at long standing barriers.

The two countries, whose relations have been hurt in the past by drug trafficking, immigration and foreign policy differences, seem eager for a new approach, Fuentes says.

With the United States being Mexico's largest trading partner and an estimated 4.8 million American tourists visiting Mexico every year, economics has served as a bridge between the neighbors.

But Fuentes warns that for the honeymoon to last the United States must drop once and for all the rhetoric and insulting language it has dished out to Mexico in the past.

"I'm not overly optimistic, but Bush is a man who understands foreign policy, whereas (former President Ronald) Reagan obviously didn't, so there is hope," he said.

Fuentes, winner of the 1987 Cervantes Literary Prize—the highest award for Spanish-language writers—has written several essays on U.S.-Latin American relations and was recently a guest lecturer at Harvard University.

His 12 books are read by both Latin American and U.S. audiences and a movie version of his novel "The Old Gringo" starring Jane Fonda was released this summer.

The son of a career diplomat, Fuentes, 60, spent parts of his childhood in the United States, allowing him to see Mexico through American eyes. Their image often resembled a spaghetti western with Mexicans in sombreros napping under cactus, he says.

For them the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexican border, the only one between an advanced country and a Third World nation struggling with poverty, hunger and development, was seen as a divider of two different worlds, not countries, Fuentes said.

Its perceived remoteness helped justify the United States' often heavy land in Latin American affairs, he says, as it was easier to intervene in a region few American affairs, he says, as it was easier to intervene in a region few Americans could comprehend.

Historically, the relationship has been burdened by events still sensitive for Mexicans, including invasions by U.S. troops in the 1840s and the loss of roughly half of Mexico's territory to its northern neighbor in the 1847 Mexican-American War.

The two have long been at odds over foreign policy, with Mexico keeping ties with Nicaragua and Cuba despite U.S. disapproval. Mexico's warm ties with Cuban President Fidel Castro have been a source of annoyance for Washington which, with little success, has long nudged Mexico to tow its line.

"The world has changed enormously. Washington can't control it anymore and it is realizing it's time to try a new approach," he said.

Fuentes says the United States' growing Hispanic population has also been a factor in its less confrontational attitude toward Mexico.

"The U.S. is becoming more and more Latin-Americanized every day," he says, adding that such demographic changes will inevitably lead to closer links between the two.

But any attempts by the United States to improve ties with the region will be futile unless it acts to stabilize its shaky economy, he warns. Fragile democracies weakened by foreign debt payments are threatened by the return to strong-man rule, he says.

He dismisses plans for reducing debt payments, such as Washington's Brady plan in which Mexico's foreign debt payments were reduced in July, calling them insufficient and shortsighted.

"The Brady plan was one more Band-aid. It just doesn't solve the problem," he said.

Fuentes says the only sure way to solve Latin America's economic woes is to erase the region's debt completely.

The United States might not like it, but then, he says, it is itself a debtor nation. It's been living off the charity of other for years."

In his latest book "Christopher Unborn," released in English last month, Fuentes explores Mexico's future by creating an Orwellian picture of it in the year 1992.

All Mexico's worst fears have come true and what remains is a decaying nation with destroyed ecological and social systems. He hopes this doesn't happen, he says, but he cannot says that it won't.

"It's true that we are on the brink of disaster, but then this country has an incredible ability to fight back," he said.

Still, he says, where Mexico and Latin America will be in 1992 depends largely on where their economies are.

"We're moving. We're progressing. But if the debt problem is not solved, big problems in Latin America are inevitable.

"I hope my book isn't a prophesy, I hope it's an exorcism, a chant to resilience. But what it turns out remains to be seen."

Drug Lord Arrested; Property Seized

PA2509135889 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 19 Sep 89 pp 5-A, 38-A

[Report by Rafael Medina Cruz]

[Text] The attorney general's office has unmasked the corruption prevailing among federal judges with the arrest of Carmelo Aviles Labra, another drug lord operating in Sinaloa and Chihuahua. The authorities seized 2 ranches, 1 small airplane, 400 head of cattle, and powerful weapons owned by Aviles Labra, and discovered that he had been arrested in 1981, 1982, and 1983, yet had never been imprisoned for more than 1 year.

Aviles Labra was arraigned before federal courts in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and Veracruz, but it was discovered that the federal judges handling his cases were bribed or the preliminary investigations were "deliberately weak."

The assistant prosecutor's office for the investigation of and fight against drug trafficking requested a copy of his previous arrests in order to make a careful review of the files and determine what legal tricks the criminal, known as "Rafael Caro Quintero's teacher," used to attain his release so easily.

Aviles was arrested in 1981 in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, in possession of 2 tons of marijuana. He was released within a year.

In 1982 he was arrested for a similar crime in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, but was again released within a year.

Then, in 1983, Aviles was again arrested—this time in Perote, Veracruz—but he was released 8 months later.

According to the information provided by the narcotics division of the Federal Judicial Police, Aviles Labra was "Rafael Caro Quintero's teacher because he introduced Caro Quintero to international drug trafficking activities" and he later became his associate in the production of marijuana in Sinaloa and Chihuahua.

The authorities seized the drug lord's farms: the first, El Reliz in Ciudad Jimenez, Chihuahua, which he rented to Caro Quintero to dry and store the drug before taking it to Bufalo and La Cieneguita in Guadalupe municipality; and the second, Calvo, also in Chihuahua.

The two ranches had 2-km by 60-meter clandestine landing strips, which were presumably used to land airplanes bringing cocaine from Colombia.

Carmelo Aviles Labra is 47 years old and has spent 20 of these years planting and harvesting marijuana.

Aviles Labra, who was not protected by bodyguards, was arrested by narcotics agents as he was leaving his home located on Desa and Ulloa Streets in the San Felipe neighborhood of Chihuahua.

Federal agents found almost 1 kg of pure cocaine in a dresser at his ranch El Reliz, and the Federal Judicial Police reported that Army personnel found and destroyed a marijuana plantation at his ranch in Cieneguita. The authorities also confiscated 1 ton of marijuana that was ready for shipment to the United States.

He had a small airplane in Caborca, Sonora, and it was also seized

The drug trafficker's centers of operations were in Sinaloa and Chihuahua.

According to the Federal Judicial Police the authorities had been looking for Carmelo Aviles Labra for 10 months. He will be arraigned before a federal court in Mexico City, where he has been transferred.

Telephone Company To Be Privatized in October

PA2509223289 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Communications and Transport Secretary Andres Caso Lombardo has announced that the dissolution of the Mexican Telephone System [TELMEX] will conclude at the end of October. Caso said that the company will continue to be controlled by Mexicans, because the foreign capital invested in the company will not exceed 25 percent.

Caso said that state leadership will not be strengthened any longer through the administration of TELMEX, but as a consequence of the regulations established.

[Begin Caso recording] First, national private investment will control the majority of shares; therefore, control of the company will continue in the hands of Mexicans. Second, foreign investment, which currently accounts for 25 percent of the capital, may increase, but will continue to be the minority. In addition to capital, new investors must contribute advanced technology that will allow the programmed expansion of telephones in terms of quality and efficiency. Third, the contest that will be held to analyze investors proposals must basically consider the company's development, expansion, quality of service, workers job security, and the most favorable economic conditions for the Mexican state. [end recording]

Caso underlined that investors who take over the company must fulfill—among others—the following duties: Within the next 5 years, they must install up to 4 million telephone lines, an amount similar to that installed since telephone service was initiated in Mexico up to now. New investors must also improve and modernize telephone services. Caso said that American, Japanese, and European investors are interested in participating in the company along with Mexican businessmen.

[Begin Caso recording] What proportion of Mexican investors will there be? Definitely a majority, not 49 percent. No, the majority—at least 51 percent. The proportion of national private investment versus foreign private investment will be among the results of the contest, with national private investment always prevailing as the majority. [end recording]

Caso said, in concluding, that Mexico's sovereignty is not at all in danger because of participation by foreign capital in TELMEX.

Costa Rica

Calderon Denies Using U.S. Funds in Campaign

PA2709011289 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Sep 89 p 6-A

[Text] PUSC [Social Christian Unity Party] Presidential Candidate Rafael Angel Calderon denied on 13 September that he had used funds from the U.S. Republican Party for his political campaign.

However, Calderon admitted that the Republican Party has provided funding to the Association for the Defense of Democracy, of which he is a member. He made clear that these are "federal, duly-approved funds, and they are audited by the U.S. Congress."

Calderon stated that the funds are released by the Republicans on the condition that they not be used for electoral purposes, "and we have complied with such a requirement."

The statements by Carlos Manuel Castillo, National Liberation Party [PLN] presidential candidate, sparked the remarks by Calderon. Castillo said on 12 September in the Legislative Assembly that the PUSC had received $500,000 in financial assistance from the Republicans between 1986 and 1989.

According to Calderon, the statements made by Castillo are false, and they confirm his prior accusations regarding "PLN plans to use the politics of lies."

The opposition candidate said that the PUSC receives funding from the United States just like the PLN gets funding from the FRG Social Democrats. Regarding the use of FRG funds by the PLN, Calderon said that he understands they are used for the same purpose that the PUSC uses its funds; namely, for training its members and not for electoral politics.

Calderon also stated that, during the next summit of Latin American presidents, he has encouraged President Arias to promote a united effort against drug trafficking and the creation of a multilateral fund to finance the buying of foreign debt.

In addition, Calderon accused the government of allowing real salaries to fall 10 percent between 1986 and 1989, and he made the government responsible for increasing the budget deficit. "We are going to inherit," he asserted, "a very difficult fiscal situation."

El Salvador

FMLN Communique Details 'National Manuever'

PA2609145589 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1252 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Communique No 1 of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, dated 26 Sep] [Text] Just 10 days after a dialogue was held in Mexico, the situation has become more tense in view of the attitude of the government and Armed Forces. The General Command of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] hereby announces the following:

1. The FMLN has shown its willingness and flexibility by carrying out unilateral actions and presenting a realitistic peace proposal that covers the aspirations of the entire nation in ending the conflict in a short period of time.

2. On the contrary, the government and the Armed Forces have not made any efforts but rather have hardened their stands and carried out repressive actions. In the last few days, while we offered a unilateral truce, the government and the Armed Forces have conducted provoking war actions; launched military operations in the areas under guerrilla control; bombed civilian populations in Morazan, Chalatenango, and Guazapa; maintained a military seige on the university and trade union buildings; and evicted peasants and tenants from their lands. The government and the Armed Forces have been unleashing a merciless repression against the organization of the people, trade unions, peasants, religious groups, and students. The nation has been shocked to hear that over 400 people were captured in the last month.

Dozens of people are missing or dead. The brutal fascist government is not ashamed to exhibit undignified pictures of trade union leaders—who show signs of having been tortured—testifying before judges. The government publicly shows the horror of women who have been raped in the prisons of the National Police, the outrages committed against the Baptist Church, and the beatings and threats against newsmen. The government prints terrifying photographs in the newspapers of workers tied by their thumbs and blindfolded in the most repulsive styles of the death squads.

We have reached such a state of provocation that Vice President Francisco Merino is trying to publicly humiliate the people's sectors by calling them trash. The government has not even tried to solve the case of the war handicapped; there are 45 of them occupying the Metropolitan Cathedral. The only answer to their demands for medical attention abroad is the riot policemen that have been sent to threaten attacking [words indistinct] to achieve the freedom of 11 innocent youths who were captured at a local clinic. To make matters worse, the U.S. Congress has approved $90 million for the fascist government to continue financing the war and repression.

3. This state of repression and this mockery of the legitimate aspirations of the people for peace is unacceptable. The Salvadoran people say: No more detentions, torture, murders, bombings, sieges, evictions, or humiliation!

To our friends and enemies, we say that just as we remain flexible and open for negotiations, we will also be willing, able, and ready to accompany the people in their struggle and firmly carry the flag of democracy and peace

to advance until we have nailed that flag into the hearts of those who only want war.

This General Command hereby orders all our groups, fighters, militia members, and collaborators to defend with honor and strength and with their weapons the flag of democracy and peace that the entire nation demands.

We hereby notify that today, 26 September 1989, our forces have begun a national maneuver that we call Stop the Repression, Everyone for the Achievement of Democracy and Peace. Our maneuver calls for attacking several garrisons and strategic positions of the Army in the four regions of the country. We will continue reporting on the development of the actions in the four war fronts in a forthcoming communique.

Against repression, everyone for achieving democracy and peace.

Rebels Say Government Unwilling To End Strife

PA2609151889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1233 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Sep (ACAN - EFE)—The Salvadoran guerrillas accused the government of not wanting to negotiate the end of the war and of increasing the "repression" against workers.

In a letter disclosed on Monday, 25 September, and sent to the United Nations, the OAS, and the foreign ministries of Europe and the Americas, the rebels say that Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani and other government authorities "are maintaining their inflexibility, using the Constitution as an excuse."

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) warns there are two stances in the face of the dialogue: one is "flexibility and goodwill," and the other, "inflexibility and provocation that uses the dialogue to escalate the war and repression."

In its letter, the FMLN gave a rundown of its bids to "promote a dialogue - negotiation" with the government, mentioning its unilateral truce and decision to stop sabotaging the electricity and telephone networks and use of mines.

In addition, the group noted it submitted a proposal "that is very flexible in achieving peace," and that considers the end of hostilities and the possibility that the rebels may become a political party.

However, the rebels stated the government has increased human rights "violations," and is keeping a close watch on the university campus and trade unions, yet it wants productive talks without commitments.

The FMLN said the approval by the U.S. Senate of military aid to El Salvador, upping it from $85 to $90 million, "encourages the most hard line sector of the current Salvadoran regime."

According to the guerrillas, the military aid "constitutes a hard blow against the possibility of finding a negotiated political solution to the conflict," that in 9 years has claimed over 70,000 lives.

Government and FMLN delegations met from 13 to 15 September in Mexico and pledged to seek a political solution to the country's strife.

The two delegations agreed to continue the talks on 16 and 17 October in San Jose to analyze the possibility of a cease-fire and establish the steps to end the war.

Diverse local sectors, which are demanding a political solution to the war, have received the agreements with a great deal of optimism.

However, some leaders of rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) and some military chiefs have questioned the FMLN's offers.

Government Reports on Widespread FMLN Attacks

PA2609173789 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1435 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] It has been reported that the airstrip in Chilanga, 5 km north of the city of San Francisco de la Gotera, was almost completely destroyed. Several other positions inside the city were also attacked. Until now, no government or rebel casualties have been reported. The highway leading from San Francisco Gotera to San Miguel was mined by the rebels. Traffic along this highway has been stopped.

In La Union, the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] rebels said that troops of the Fonseca Battalion of the 3d Detachment of La Union were attacked in San Sebastian near Santa Rosa de Lima. The rebels claim they captured three soldiers. On the outskirts of San Francisco Gotera, the rebels claim they captured two soldiers of the 4th Detachment of San Francisco Gotera.

In other incidents, it was reported that since 1600 local time on 25 September there have been fierce clashes in Valle Nuevo near El Paraiso in Chalatenango. Until now official sources have not reported any casualties.

In El Papayal, civilian sources report that there have been no incidents in this government telephone exchange and microwave station.

Clashes continued this morning between troops of the 3d and 6th Infantry Brigades in Usulutan. Patrols are chasing the rebels.

It was also reported that in Ciudad Barrios in the department of San Miguel the rebels placed some roadblocks and disturbed military positions. No casualties have been reported in these incidents.

It was reported that in Yolaiquin the rebels also attacked troops of the 4th Detachment of Gotera. Yolaiquin is in Morazan Department.

In Moncagua, also in San Miguel, roadblocks were placed on the highway to Chapeltique. No casualties were reported in these incidents.

The National Guard post in Sesori, north of San Miguel, was also attacked. No casualites were reported in this incident.

In another incident in Cuscatlan , it was reported that troops of the 5th Detachment guarding the bridge at Las Guaras were attacked early this morning by the rebels. No official bulletin has been issued by the 5th Detachment.

The town of San Bartolome Perulapia was attacked. No additional details are known.

Until now, the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, has only reported four soldiers wounded in the San Fracisco Gotera area. It admits that the airstrip in Chilanga was damaged. No casualties have been reported anywhere else in the country where fierce clashes took place this morning starting around 0200, and which are continuing in certain areas.

Coprefa reports the death of 14 guerrillas near Tejutla. According to the official bulletin, 14 guerrillas were killed in clashes with troops of the 4th Infantry Brigade in Chalatenango. The bulletin also reports that important military equipment was seized from the FMLN guerrillas.

Coprefa Reports on Casualties

PA2609213089 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1948 GMT 26 Sep 89

[By Alberto Barrera]

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Sep (REUTER)—Military sources reported that at least 77 people, including civilians, soldiers, and guerrillas were killed or wounded today when leftist rebels attacked military posts in nine Salvadoran provinces.

The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] has reported that 26 guerrillas and 12 soldiers were killed, and that 18 soldiers, 15 guerrillas, and 6 civilians were wounded in the clashes.

The attacks—which according to Radio Venceremos are staged under the slogan "Stop the repression, everyone for achieving democracy and peace"—mark the renewal of the fighting after a unilateral 10-day cease-fire decreed by the rebels at the start of the first round of talks in Mexico with Alfredo Cristiani's rightist government.

According to Coprefa, the rebels early this morning attacked towns in four eastern provinces; in the inland provinces of Cabanas, La Paz and Cuscatlan; in Chalatenango in the north; and in Santa Ana in the west.

In San Francisco Gotera, capital of the Province of Morazan, the rebels attacked Army outposts and used explosives to partially destroy a military airstrip and three civilian homes. According to the military report, 3 rebels were killed in this clash. The report adds that 15 rebels, 4 soldiers, and 3 civilians were wounded.

The report says that in Zacatecoluca, provincial capital of La Paz, leftist columns attacked the Entre Rios military base, where 11 soldiers and 9 rebels were killed.

Colonel Emilio Chavez Caceres, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade, added that nine other soldiers were also reportedly injured in the skirmish.

The military commander said that the leftists partially destroyed four light airplanes that were parked on a small airstrip at the military base.

Coprefa reported that in Tejutla, about 65 km north of the capital, soldiers killed 14 guerrillas after discovering a rebel column that was apparently headed toward the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison.

Guerrillas also staged raids in the provincial capital of Chalatenango and attacked a garrison with mortar fire, wounding a lieutenant and two soldiers. According to the military report, the shells damaged two shopping centers and injured three civilians.

In Texistepeque, in the northern part of Santa Ana Province, the insurgents ambushed a military patrol, killing one soldier and wounding two others, according to the report.

In addition, the Army reported attacks on military posts in Sensuntepeque, Cabanas, and along the highway to the city of Suchitoto, north of San Salvador, but no casualties were reported. In Chinameca, 100 km east of the capital, an office of the government's telephone company was partially destroyed.

Radio Venceremos said that today marked the beginning of what it called a national maneuver by fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) against the Army and the Cristiani administration. Cristiani is on a visit to London. d

The guerrilla station emphasized that the attacks are in response to the government's repression and its failure to seek a political solution to the conflict that has lasted for almost 10 years and has cost 70,000 lives.

"The government and the Armed Forces have made no gesture" that would promote pacification, the FMLN said in a communique. All that is being promoted is "the government's fascist brutality."

The clashes contrast with the commitment to peace expressed almost 2 weeks ago by both sides in Mexico, where it was agreed that the two sides would meet on 16 and 17 October in Costa Rica to discuss the possibility of reaching a cease-fire agreement.

FMLN Reports on Recent Clashes, Actions

Morazan, Chalatenango Actions

PA2609142589 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1240 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] We will now read war bulletin No 1 from San Francisco Gotera. At 0145 on 26 September we began attacking all the positions of Military Detachment No 4 in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department. Here are the initial reports:

At 0410 our forces had carried out the following actions, occupied all positions, and had control of the following sectors in San Francisco Gotera:

1. Southwestern sector, where the artillery facilities of Military Detachment No 4 are located. Here our forces destroyed a 105-mm howitzer and seized war materiel.

2. Western sector, where we seized a 60-mm mortar, a 90-mm cannon, and other war materiel.

3. Northern sector, where we seized two rifles and captured two prisoners of war.

4. Part of the southeastern sector.

5. Positions north of the Chilanga airstrip.

6. Attacked with artillery and machinegun fire the main garrison of Military Detachment No 4.

7. Attacked with artillery and machinegun fire garrison 2, Military Detachment No 4.

8. Attacked troops of the Cacahuatique Battalion in Cacahuatique Hill.

9. Heavy clashes in Sesori, northern San Miguel Department.

We have an additional report on actions in San Francisco Gotera confirming that we destroyed a 105-mm howitzer, seized a 90-mm cannon, captured 2 prisoners of war, 2 M-16 rifles, and a 60-mm mortar. We must clarify that these are preliminary reports from San Francisco Gotera.

Meanwhile, clashes continue in Chalatenango. A report from Chalatenango states that heavy clashes are taking place with troops of Military Detachment No 1. We are waiting for additional reports; however, a preliminary report states that at 0230 today, FMLN units attacked the garrison of Military Detachment No 1 in Chalatenango with artillery fire, causing considerable damage and numerous casualties.

Other units stormed the area near the Chalatenango Institute, attacked soldiers of Military Detachment No 1, inflicted several casualties, and seized a rifle and other military equipment.

This is a preliminary report we received from Chalatenango, where clashes are still going on.

We have read reports from San Francisco Gotera, and Chalatenango. We have also heard radio reports on clashes on [words indistinct] positions in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department.

In addition, here is a war bulletin from Cuscatlan Department:

At 0200 on 26 September, guerrillas attacked positions of the [word indistinct] Five in Las Guaras Bridge on the road from Suchitoto to San Martin. Other guerrilla units stormed enemy positions in San Bartolo.

Attacks Cooperative

PA2609160589 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1345 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Your attention please, Salvadoran people and the national and international press. We are receiving a last-minute report from Zacatecoluca on a victory achieved at the Entre Rios Cooperative, in La Paz Department.

At 0115 today, we began attacking Army positions at the Entre Rios Cooperative in Zacatecoluca. We attacked troops posted in that cooperative.

According to preliminary reports, the FMLN captured two soldiers and seized weapons, including 1 81-mm mortar, 2 M-60 machineguns, and several rifles. In addition, three light aircraft were destroyed and 80 percent of the facilities were set on fire.

The Army has surrounded the cooperative to prevent the press access to the area.

We have also been informed that clashes continue north of Zacatecoluca in the Copinol area, where a bridge was destroyed. In addition, preliminary reports state that two military convoys have been ambushed.

Commo Center Captured

PA2609141089 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1230 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] [First reporter] We are getting reports from Pacayan. Attention, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] is attacking the strategic communications center in Pacayan, San Miguel Department. According to the report, 3d Infantry Brigade troops sustained heavy casualties. The troops were guarding Pacayan's strategic communications center. Another report from Chalatenango says that the fighting continues. In Morazan Department, the roar of this invincible army is heard all over.

We also learned that since early in the morning, fighting has been taking place in Chinameca. We are awaiting the reports. Attention, we just learned that the town of Yoloaiquin, in Morazan Department, has been taken over. The report reads as follows: At 0630, we took over Yoloaiquin, east of Morazan Department. The enemy withdrew from the area. We are now holding rallies with

the town's people. We seized control of Yoloaiquin following a 3-hour clash. What do you think of that?

[Second reporter] All that is left for us to do is to salute our comrades who took over Yoloaiquin. Pay attention, here is another report. The news media reports from Sensuntepeque, Cabanas Department, that Military Detachment No 2 is under attack. Cabanas is participating in our nationwide military campaign.

Guatemala

Palencia Admits Violence Affects Country's Image

PA2509232189 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Palencia was asked today about the case of the Guatemalans who traveled to Spain.

[Begin recording] [Palencia] I have no information; they did not [word indistinct] the Foreign Ministry. I have received no official information concerning those people.

[Reporter] Do you have any official information concerning the three students who left for Panama?

[Palencia] No, I have not been informed about them either.

[Reporter] Do you believe they left through the normal channels?

[Palencia] The Foreign Ministry has not carried out any special procedure. [end recording]

The departure of two student leaders who said they had been subjected to persecution and threats came less than 2 weeks after the death of four university students who had been kidnapped, and coincided with the presence in Guatemala of UN observer Peter Kooijmans, a specialist in torture analysis, who may remain in the country for 6 days.

Foreign Minister Mario Palencia admitted that the escalation of violence in Guatemala over the past few weeks, related situations such as the flight of Guatemalans to other countries, and the reestablishment of the U.S. Government travel advisory, have affected Guatemala's international image.

Nevertheless, the foreign minister said the circumstances that led to the atmosphere of unrest in the country have normalized a bit.

Gen Gramajo Views Visit to U.S., Human Rights

PA2609133489 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Last week, Defense Minister General Hector Gramajo visited the United States, specifically Washington, where he spoke with Democratic and Republican congressmen about the necessity of increasing U.S. military aid to Guatemala.

Gen Gramajo said he returned from the United States with the impression that the international community had not reacted with condemnation toward Guatemala because of the recent violent incidents in the country.

[Begin Gramajo recording] During my recent visit to the United States, I noticed that the international community is aware of what is happening in Guatemala and is especially aware of the concepts stated in international human rights law.

Unfortunately, violence has increased in Guatemala over the past few days, which may lead to increased human rights violations. The international community, unlike Guatemala, is very much aware of this concept. Human rights violations point to the government's considerable responsibility, because it is unable to protect Guatemalans' rights. However, it has never been suggested—at least in the international community and among people who are knowledgeable about international law—that the Guatemalan Government is sponsoring or promoting violence.

The international community is concerned about human rights violations, in keeping with international law, and it is concerned about the government's having the means, resources, knowledge, and experience to improve the Guatemalans' human rights; in other words, to improve its security systems. [end recording].

Nicaragua

Assembly Approves Pardon of 457 Alleged Contras

PA2709005489 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Managua, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan National Assembly today approved a pardon that will allow the release of 457 people involved in armed activities against the government.

The pardon was approved in compliance with an agreement signed over the course of the "National Dialogue" between the government and the opposition on 3 August.

Of the 457 people who will benefit from the decree, submitted to the assembly by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, about 378 are already out on bail, others are under house arrest, and others are living in a "family environment [coexistencia familiar]."

On 3 August the government decided, among other things, to release prisoners who have violated the law on order and public security and those who are ill or over 60 years of age.

At the last minute the Nicaraguan parliament added to the list of 454 prisoners, 3 members of the Democratic Conservative Party, the main opposition party in the assembly, who had been accused of participating in armed activities against the Managua government.

During the debates Ramon Arbisu, a deputy for the opposition Popular Social Christian Party, called for the decree to include 39 former Somozist guardsmen who were not released in March when the government freed 1,984 soldiers of the former regime.

The government recently released 208 peasants accused of collaborating with, or serving as couriers for, the contras in northern and central Nicaragua.

Contras Must Demobilize First

PA2709140289 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1210 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] National Legislative Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez stated that the 39 former GN [National Guard] members now in jail will not be released until the counterrevolutionary forces in Honduras are demobilized. Commander Nunez demanded that the contras release more than 1,000 Nicaraguans they have kidnapped and stop murdering civilians. He said that the 39 former GN members will be released when the counterrevolution is demobilized in Honduras, as was agreed with the 21 Nicaraguan political parties.

[Begin Nunez recording] The 39 former Somozist army members, who are so strongly defended by more than one representative who allege quote humanitarian unquote reasons, are going to stay in prison and will not be included in the list [pardon list that includes 457 prisoners approved by the Nicaragua Legislative Assembly on 26 September]. Likewise, the rest of the contra prisoners, who are not on this list, will also remain in prison. They will remain there until we have clear, definite indications from the U.S. Government and the mercenaries that they are going to comply with agreements. They will stay in prison until we can clearly see the demobilization of the contras and their willingness to enter into the country's political activity. We are not going to allow the word reconciliation to be changed into demagoguery. This word has real meaning. We are willing to comply with agreements and have evidenced our willingness with gestures of generosity. We are not asking the contras to be generous. We are asking the contras to comply with the Tela agreements signed in Honduras. We are also asking for compliance with the agreements signed with the political parties during the national dialogue, that the persons who have been kidanapped by the contras be returned, and that they stop their attacks and murders that even now—although some politicians are blind to this—continue. [end recording]

Further on Return of Yatama Indian Leaders

PA2609204489 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Twenty-five Yatama Indian leaders will arrive in Nicaragua within the next few days. These Indian leaders have joined the amnesty. The said Yatama leaders include Steadman Fagoth, Wycliff Diego, and Brooklyn Rivera.

Nicaraguan Indian leader Julian Holmes, who also joined the amnesty, said that all the leaders will arrive in Nicaragua to study their participation in the country's election process. Holmes arrived in Managua 25 September to prepare the return of the other former contra leaders. Holmes said these Indians are thinking about creating a political party and participating in the 1990 elections.

On 25 September, two Yatama Indian leaders joined the amnesty and decided to particpate in the country's political life. Julian Holmes and Raul Tobias signed a letter joining the country's amnesty, asserting that there is a widespread feeling among refugees and combatants to return to Nicaragua.

Holmes and Tobias, who came from Honduras, admitted that the country is opening a political opportunity, so they decided to join the election process.

Let us listen to Julian Holmes in the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Holmes] There is a widespread feeling among our people to return to Nicaragua to participate in the election process.

[Reporter] Why do people want to return?

[Holmes] Everybody knows that is the will of the Central American presidents, and no Central American person can go against that will.

[Reporter] So you have joined the amnesty?

[Holmes] Well, we are coming to see the political opportunities being opened up. We are all coming with the same spirit and under the same conditions. We want to participate in the political process. [end recording]

In addition, leader Raul Tobias said the following:

[Begin recording] [Tobias] We are coming to participate in the election process. All the returning leaders are coming with that idea in mind.

[Reporter] Have you laid down your weapons to join the amnesty?

[Tobias] Some have signed the document. We read the document carefully and we signed. We have come to see...

[Reporter, interrupting] Are you not willing to lay down your weapons yet?

[Tobias] As you can see, we are here and are participating in the peace process.

Government To Import Cuban Sugar To Meet Demand

PA2509221889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] To avoid experiencing the same problems the country faced this week due to a lack of sugar, sugar exports will be regulated and the authorities will create an annual sugar reserve to guarantee local sugar consumption.

That is one of the measures announced by Nicaraguan Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry, MIDINRA, after studying the sugar supply problem in detail.

Minister Wheelock admitted that the amount of sugar destined for local consumption had been very tight and that any unexpected consumption increase would disrupt the local sugar supply.

The National Regulation and Production Committee, which will be created soon, will control sugar exports and will guarantee local consumption so that a reasonable amount of sugar—approximately 2 million quintals—are set aside for local consumption.

Jaime Wheelock announced the suspension of sugar sales in sugar mills. From now on, CANSA [expansion unknown] will centralize sugar sales.

CANSA was ordered to supply sugar to minidistributors, Managua markets, and the various departmental agencies.

Ivan Mendieta, manager of CANSA-CONAZUCAR [expansion unknown], said that, as of yesterday, the mini-distributors began receiving sugar supplies. Yesterday, the Roberto Huembes and eastern markets received 900 quintals of sugar. The markets subsequently distributed sugar to store owners, [word indistinct], and also the black market.

Mendieta said that this sugar supply process will continue for 2 consecutive weeks. Mendieta did not say anything about the dismissal of La China [not further identified], charged with altering prices at the CANSA warehouse in the eastern market. He only said that the situation would be studied.

MIDINRA will import Cuban sugar to meet the local sugar demand. MIDINRA is negotiating the introduction of approximately 150,000 quintals of Cuban sugar to meet the local demand. Ivan Mendieta said that there is enough sugar, but he added that efforts are being made to bring sugar from Cuba. Mendieta added that Nicaragua exported sugar and did not set aside a reasonable amount of sugar so as to provide the Nicaraguan population with a good share of the sugar supply.

Panama

Opposition's Ford Meets With UK's Thatcher

PA2609160789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Sep 89

[By Alberto Garcia Marrder]

[Text] London, 26 Sep (EFE)—Panamanian opposition leader Guillermo Ford said today that if General Manuel Antonio Noriega decides to stay in Panama after withdrawing from power, the new democratic government formed after his withdrawal will not extradite him to the United States.

In statements to EFE, Ford recalled that the Panamanian Constitution does not allow the extradition of Panamanians and thus Noriega should not fear extradition to the United States, where the U.S. judicial authorities want him for suspected drug-trafficking activities.

Ford said: "Noriega must withdraw from power, and he should not use the pretext that he cannot leave Panama because U.S. justice wants him. If he wants to stay in Panama, we can grant him all the guarantees to which any Panamanian citizen is entitled."

According to the opposition leader, if Noriega "wants to go abroad, he will have to seek mechanisms guaranteeing he will not fall in the hands of U.S. justice."

Ford, opposition vice presidential candidate in the latest election in Panama, has a British grandfather. Today, Ford met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street for half an hour.

Ford is conducting a European tour and hopes to meet with Pope John Paul at the Vatican on 27 September and with Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez in Madrid.

As for his meeting with Thatcher, Ford said they discussed the Panamanian situation and that the prime minister had shown a great deal of interest in the human rights situation in Panama and in the deterioration of the Panamanian economy.

Ford added: "I am very pleased with my meeting with Margaret Thatcher. She was extremely kind. She doubled the scheduled time of our meeting. She not only showed great knowledge of the Panamanian problem but was also very interested in finding a solution to it."

Thatcher reiterated her decision not to send a new British ambassador to Panama, thus fulfilling the recent decision made by the 12 EC member countries to suspend all high-level contacts with the Panamanian Government for as long as Gen Noriega is in power.

According to Ford, Thatcher said she was pleased with the EC decision but added that "dictatorships are not changed with resolutions."

Ford asserted: "Mrs Thatcher understood perfectly well that time is running against democracy and that we must inaugurate democracy in Panama as soon as possible."

Ford stressed that he had explained to Thatcher that Noriega is an expert in gaining time and waiting until waters return to their normal level. Ford also told her that it would be shameful both for the Panamanian people and for other governments if Noriega laughs at all of them again.

Thatcher said she is very interested in seeing democracy return to Panama, "especially because of the influence that Noriega's presence has on Colombian drug trafficking."

The Panamanian opposition leader added that with the EC measure, the Panamanian Government "is practically isolated diplomatically," because in Latin America, only Nicaragua and Cuba maintain full relations with Panama.

Chamber of Commerce Protests Harassment

PA2509180889 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Sep 89 p C-4

[Communique issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture in Panama City on 19 September]

[Text] Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture Communique

The Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture hereby issues its strongest protest and reports harassment by government officials against our board of directors in the past few days.

On 17 and 18 September 1989, Association President Alfredo L. Maduro, First Vice President Ricardo J. Aleman, and Treasurer Carlos Henriquez were unjustly detained and interrogated for a few hours by Panama Defense Forces members at the international airport when they were returning to our country.

Our association repudiates these arbitrary actions against honest Panamanians, whose ideals are geared toward making Panama a decent country where civil and constitutional rights are respected.

Issued in Panama City on 19 September 1989

Juan Jose Vallarino A., Acting President

Columnist Terms Endara Fast 'Insult to Gandhi'

PA2509231389 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Sep 89 p 1

["By the Way" column by Justo Arroyo: "An Insult to Gandhi"]

[Text] When one thinks of hunger strikes, one thinks of Gandhi, that spiritual and delicate man who was like a saint when he passed through this earth; one thinks of that religious, mystical, and ascetic person who lived in poverty, with his feet on the ground, and in direct contact with the poor and underprivileged.

Gandhi used the hunger strike as a method of peaceful resistance. His example has been followed by every idealist, anyone who is even willing to sacrifice one's own life.

The hunger strike was also a method used by Irish liberation martyrs who, captured by British soldiers, would go on hunger strikes until they died in the face of Mrs Thatcher's imperious indifference.

A hunger strike is the last recourse of a man with very high moral principles, a superior man, a man whose life is so precious that the entire world would cry out for the suspension of such a strike so he could continue his struggle alive and well.

However, Mr Guillermo Endara's hunger strike is a negation of everything Gandhi meant; it is truly just the contrary. It is an insult to this method of struggle.

But the big show by this particularly obese man—whose doctors should have demanded that he lose weight a long time ago—reminds me of a sybarite who never denied himself anything in life. He is a materialistic man whose fattness, huge figure, ruddy and endless cheeks, huge arms, and voluminous belly are evidence of his excessive passion for food and unbridled appetite for meats, sauces, and pasta.

No one thinks of Endara as an idealist. On the contrary, his round figure reveals a lifetime of total food disorder; therefore, his "hunger strike" looks like another selfish act to use politics as an excuse for a diet that never crossed his mind.

Gandhi would be shocked. Perhaps that saint would even feel insulted.

Argentina

President Attends UN Session in New York

Addresses General Assembly

PY2609130189 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2014 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Speech by President Carlos Menem to the United Nations General Assembly in New York—live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, Mr President: Let me first congratulate you on your election as president of the 44th period of sessions of this General Assembly. You represent Africa, a continent that has been linked with the most difficult yet successful struggles waged by the United Nations. [passage omitted]

We Argentines are especially indebted to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for his activities regarding our regional conflict over the Malvinas Islands. This issue is directly connected with peace and disarmament. Since our advent to power we have tried to contribute to the general easing of tensions.

To this end we have implemented positive measures. We have opened our arms by expressing our will for dialogue without questioning our historic and inalienable sovereign rights over the islands of the South Atlantic. The concrete steps we have taken recently on our own initiative are well known. The normalization of bilateral dialogue should be followed by the firm and sensible will to put an end to an obsolete and historically unsustainable colonial situation.

On this occasion, I would like to convey to the representatives of the majority of the UN members the deep gratitude of the Argentine people. You have repeatedly extended your overwhelming support for our just demand. This attitude—this categorical endorsement—nurtures our hope for a just and peaceful outcome of the conflict.

I want to say that we will tirelessly and pecefully struggle, armed with reason and persuasion, to recover our Malvinas Islands.

Of all the regional conflicts, we are particularly concerned about the one in Central America.

We advocate a negotiated political solution without foreign intervention. The countries that are directly involved must find their own solution. It has been shown that this is the right path. Agreements such as the Tela Declaration signed by the Central American presidents prove that. No solution can be found if the principle of nonintervention is violated directly or indirectly. Regional conflicts will only increase if political pluralism and freedom are curtailed.

Mr President, the Middle East problem calls for careful reflection. Since ancient times, different cultures have coexisted in this region.

Dangerous fissures can appear in the areas where different cultures have to coexist. That is what happened in that region, which has turned into a particularly dangerous area because of its geopolitical position and because of the heterogeneous interests involved.

Argentina has reiterated the need for an urgent solution for all the parties involved.

The solution involves respect for the rights of all parties, the right to self-determination, and the right to live within secure and recognized borders.

Both Israel and the Palestinian people have the same rights.

Many statements have been released and many objectives have been outlined, but Palestine unfortunately continues to be the land of death, pain, and growing hatred.

The unfortunate Lebanese situation is tangible evidence of the failure to reach peace.

Argentina believes that it would be advantageous to call for an international peace conference, within the United Nations. Any accord negotiated would then have sound international guarantees until the situation became normalized. This method has led to appropriate solutions in other dangerous situations.

We will support any decision to negotiate that is made by the parties and that could put an end to the bloodshed.

Argentina has large Arab and Jewish communities. Both coexist peacefully, with their own style and their own religions. I myself come from one of those communities and I can attest to our modest yet important experience. Like all nations that have been strengthened by heterogeneous immigration, we Argentines believe that men can peacefully coexist, whatever their creed, race, or color.

In view of this, in view of the fact this problem is very close to my own experience and my own heart, I have offered my cooperation and that of the Argentine Government to negotiate—subject to the approval of the parties involved—a rapprochement between the opposing factions, following the method that they choose.

We know that the problem has tremendous difficulties, but we do not want to spare any efforts that may lead to concrete intitiatives.

Beyond the problems of peace and disarmament, our organization has to tackle new issues, which, because of their magnitude, are becoming the major universal issues of our generation.

Almost all countries are victims of drug trafficking, either as producers, consumers, or middlemen. Consequently, we will be able to fight this extremely serious problem only if the international community takes concerted and strong action, strictly repressing drug consumption, trafficking, and production.

International criminal organizations sometimes believe that they are stronger than some states. That is not true, because such organizations have no moral power and their struggle, even though violent, is terminal and desperate.

Our country and government are willing to carry out an all-out war on all fronts against drug trafficking. We want to expand the measures to repress drug trafficking in order to cover all aspects of the problem. We are providing the Colombian Government with all the support we can. I would like to take this opportunity to make a strong call for shared and united action. Despite the great limitations on my country, we have donated to Colombia three airplanes for antiguerrilla actions, reconnaissance, and combat.

Mr President, I would like to mention one of those major universal issues that has affected especially my own country and our Latin American sister republics. I am referring to the international economic order.

Argentina is one of the countries whose farm exports have been affected by market closures, restrictions, customs and tariff barriers, subsides, and other measures that restrict free competition.

At the same time, we have the obligation to pay the interest on our foreign debt.

While demanding that we we strictly comply with our financial obligations, the developed countries themselves are limiting our chances of recovery by restricting our freedom to enter our basic products into their markets.

This means that many Latin American countries are faced with the predicament of having to mortgage their development or to force their peoples to endure extremely severe social costs, which could even be labeled immoral, to be able to honor their foreign obligations.

Our government has vowed to honor its commitments, but we are demanding that the necessary changes be made in the area of international trade. These changes are essential if we are to make our efforts economically feasible and if we are going to be allowed to freely sell our products at competitive, realistic prices.

More important than fear of the debt itself is our feeling of uneasiness brought about by a system that continues to delay our legitimate desires for recovery.

I do not want to elaborate on the imbalances in international trade. Many countries represented in this forum are experiencing dramatic hardships, which even reach the point of endangering their survival, because of these imbalances. This syndrome has been adequately described. The annual figures on the amount of dollars lost by the South to the North are self-explanatory.

I want to state before you that the Argentine crisis, which is basically similar to that of many other Latin American countries, stems primarily from these distortions in international trade, which have added to distortions in our domestic economy.

We are beginning a thorough reorganization to stop hyperinflation, streamline the state, and replace a nefarious financial-speculative economy with what we have called the productive revolution, a system designed to give preferential treatment to those who produce commodities.

We know that it would be inconsistent for us to demand a fair international system if we were to continue to have unfairness and disorder within our borders.

This is why, from the beginning of our administration, we have sought to firmly correct the distortions within our own economic financial system. In a few weeks we were able to stop hyperinflation, lower interest rates, and keep the rate for the U.S. dollar from rising.

We are aware, however, that our internal reorganization will be nothing but a partial effort if it is not supported by economic changes at the world level. In fact, at the world level—especially among capitalist countries—financial-speculative sectors also enjoy privileges that are detrimental to an essential factor: productivity.

The currency then changes; instead of being just a symbol of value and a means of trade, it becomes the dominating factor in an economy.

Our country has therefore implemented a policy of increased integration and cooperation with its sister Latin American nations, beginning with its neighbors.

We are working intensively to consolidate a system of integrated trade, technological exchange, and cooperation for production on the basis of specific agreements so that this effort can be shouldered primarily by the business sector and not by the government alone.

We are confident that this important initiative will in time become a basic pillar in achieving the unity of our peoples, a goal we Latin Americans see as our common destiny. [passage omitted]

Holds News Conference

PY2609190389 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Report by Marta Lopez]

[Excerpts] President Carlos Menem gave a news conference after he addressed the UN General Assembly. Here are some of the most important things he said:

Regarding a pardon for the military officers, including General Leopoldo Galitieri, Menem said that since he represents the people's wishes, he means to implement a pacification process based on national reconciliation. This problem will be solved within the framework of the national Constitution. The pardon will not only benefit Galtieri but also civilian and military citizens, he said, and he added: We want to pacify Argentina, and the path

to attain this will be chosen by the president who will assume this responsibility because corresponds to his office. [passage omitted]

Regarding the subject of the people missing in Argentina, Menem said the government is willing to meet the demands of the relatives of those who disappeared during the 1976-83 military process. I have enough moral authority to deal with this problem because I myself have been a victim of that military process. However, I am leading my country without hatred or resentment and with the intention of ending this stage of confrontation. This is a national need, President Menem said during his news conference. He also discussed the subjects of the Malvinas Islands and nuclear and chemical weapons proliferation.

Discusses Mideast Arms Sales

TA2709064889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report on interview with Argentine President Carlos Menem by 'Oded Ben-'Ami in New York on 26 September—recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Arens last night met with Argentine President Carlos Menem. After the meeting we asked the Argentine president about his country's cooperation with Iraq and Syria in the development of the Condor C-2000 missile. This was his reply:

There is nothing serious in this report. Argentina does all that it can for peace. It is not trying to sell weapons to any country in the world. It is not trying to sell weapons to the Arab world, although the Argentine Pampas fighter plane has been displayed in Israel with the intention of selling it. It is a fighter plane and we have no difficulty in selling to Israel. Nonetheless, promoting war is not our intention. We are dealing with ways to bring about peace. Furthermore, the Arab countries and Israel, which do not manufacture weapons, are buying in Britain, France, and Brazil. Argentina wants to enter this market.

President Menem has offered his service as a middleman between Israel and the other parties involved in the Middle East dispute. He is interested in launching a dialogue to resolve the basic problems in the area. He is willing to create a calmer atmosphere, and he believes there are many ways to do so. For this purpose, President Menem intends to come to the Middle East and become the first Argentine president to visit Israel. Relations between Israel and Argentina are good, but they can be improved. That is why I plan to arrive in Israel early next year, Menem said.

Economy Minister Addresses Foreign Businessmen

PY2609025489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1949 GMT 25 Sep 89

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Washington, 25 Sep (TELAM)—Here is a summary of the highlights of the address by Economy Minister Nestor Rapanelli to European, U.S., and Southeast Asian [as received] businessmen:

The government will observe strict behavior regarding monetary and fiscal affairs.

We have restructured and reprogrammed the maturity dates of the short-term internal public debt without affecting public credit, and we are going to place the capital market at the service of productive investment.

Since we have been in power, the Central Bank has strongly increased its reserves, and this will allow us to implement an active monetary regulation policy that will prevent an undesirable increase in the money supply when it is not accompanied by a similar increase in demand.

The operative fiscal surplus during the last 3 months was very important, but it was not sufficient to maintain accrued financial services, because the effects of the privatizations and the replacement of public expenditures with the private sector will only fully be seen in 1990.

The operational management of the entire public debt in 1990 will generate a surplus that will put us in a better position to meet foreign obligations and to strengthen the position of the reserves adjusted to the performance of the Argentine economy.

A smaller debt and reduced real interest rates represent a gradual removal of the Central Bank's domestic deficit.

The fiscal adjustment involves reducing unproductive and excessive expenditures rather than readjusting the income.

A challenge, threfore, is being issued for capital to return to the land where it was raised. We are also inviting foreign capital to join, under equal conditions, this new stage of the Argentine economy.

Argentina is putting its house in order before negotiating its foreign debt.

This entire program is beyond discussion and all of us Argentines have assumed it, regardless of our political or ideological sympathies.

We are absolutely determined to stop our domestic imbalances and to endure the onerous hardship involved.

We are not asking for preferential treatment, but we are asking that national or regional trade borders not be closed to our products. If such attitudes continue or are strengthened, we will be absolutely unable to service our debt.

We place more hopes on the intelligence than on the solidarity of the industrialized nations; the fate of our creditors is tied to our growth.

Finance Secretary on Increased Tax Revenues

PY2609184189 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 89 Second Section p 4

[Text] Finance Secretary Rodolfo Frigeri has stated that "the important increase of tax collections will contribute to an improved cash flow this month," following a "very favorable result experienced in August."

In this regard, Frigeri said that "tax collections at the Customs House and the DGI [General Directorate of Taxation] are very satisfactory. The daily proportion of the tax shared with provinces, which amounted to 7-8 million australs, increased to 29 billion australs on 18 September, and it reached 15 billion australs the next day."

Frigeri said that the tax collection increase "has allowed the provinces to receive unanticipated funds which have practically made unnecessary the transfer of additional resources."

Regarding the figures on the public accounts, Frigeri said that although some details have still to be determined, "revenues in the public administration sector will reach 19.5 percent" of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 1990.

"Public enterprises will have revenues amounting to 11.2 percent of the GDP, social security revenues will reach 5 percent of the GDP," and public expenditures "will amount to 33-34 percent," thus making it possible to have a "1 to 1.5 percent" surplus.

However, "the Central Bank deficit on account of subsidized credits it grants will be 1.8 to 2 percent; therefore, the public sector's overall deficit will be 1.8 percent of the GDP."

Defense Secretary Confirms Pardon of Officers

PY2609131189 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Report from Bahia Blanca by reporter Gabriel Bermudez]

[Excerpt] Defense Secretary Julio Dentone today confirmed in Bahia Blanca that the military officers responsible for the Holy Week, Monte Caseros, and Villa Martelli uprisings will be pardoned.

Dentone and Joint Chief of Staff Admiral Emilio Osses today visited the V Corps, headquartered in Bahia Blanca, to observe joint Armed Forces military exercises.

The defense secretary also said that a plebiscite will not be held to decide on the the pardon issue because the plebiscite took place last 14 May, when people voted for Menem after he had addressed the issue of a pardon during his campaign.

Dentone attended a course on updating military doctrine sponsored by the Armed Forces Joint Staff at the V Corps today. Military exercises were also conducted to verify theoretical and doctrinary military topics.

The defense secretary denied a report published by the newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO that stated that Colonel Mohammed Seineldin would be retired while maintaining his rank and assuming the post of national superintendent of the Defense Ministry.

Seineldin is on the list of military officers whose cases will be reviewed by the president of the Republic and whose future situation will be decided by the Army chief of staff, the defense secretary said. [passage omitted]

Bolivia

President Meets Foreign Leaders in U.S.

Paz-Bush Meeting Termed 'Positive'

PY2609141189 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] President Jaime Paz Zamora has met with U.S. President George Bush. The two presidents discussed the drug trafficking problem and other Latin American issues.

Information Minister Manfredo Kempff Suarez has said that President Paz had an important meeting with his U.S. counterpart at the United Nations. Jaime Paz Zamora and George Bush traveled to the United Nations to explain their countries' points of view on current regional and world problems.

According to the information minister, the meeting with President Bush was positive for our country because the United States is willing to cooperate with Bolivia in overcoming our current problems.

A UN report says that President Bush met with various political leaders during his 1-day stay in New York to discuss the issues of democracy, world peace, the Third World foreign debt, and the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking.

These were also the main topics on President Bush's agenda in meetings with Latin American leaders, including Bolivian President Paz Zamora, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, and Brazilian President Jose Sarney. Manfredo Kempff said the meeting with Bush was one of the highlights of Paz Zamora's schedule yesterday.

Meets Other Leaders

PY2709033489 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] A few minutes ago, Information Minister Manfredo Kempff reported on the activities of the president of the Republic in Washington [as heard].

[Begin Kempff recording] On the 2d day of his visit to this city, President Jaime Paz Zamora today made important progress in international policy.

This morning, the president met with the Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez, with whom he discussed primarily the issues of bilateral integration and the waterway that will link Bolivia with the Atlantic Ocean through the Paraguay River.

The representative of the Paraguayan opposition, Domingo Laino, and the Bolivian congressmen who are accompanying the president were present at the meeting.

At the invitation of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, President Paz Zamora had lunch at the United Nations building. Perez de Cuellar reiterated UN support for the Bolivian process and expressed his admiration for it.

After lunch, the president met with his Venezuelan counterpart, Carlos Andres Perez. In an unusual gesture, the two presidents walked a few blocks together near the United Nations building, on their way to the Venezuelan mission. The main issue of their talk was the visit that President Perez will make to Bolivia on 14 October. The official reception will be held in Tiahuanacu. In the afternoon, the president met with Brazilian President Jose Sarney. They discussed the bilateral agreements that were signed in early 1989. The two presidents expressed their willingness to implement those agreements as soon as possible. They also examined the details of the Bolivian bilateral debt in light of the new overtures. [end recording]

COB Rejects Eradication of Coca Plantations

PY2609222689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0444 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Oruro (Bolivia), 25 Sep (EFE)—The 8th Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) Congress decided in Oruro today to reject the eradication of coca plantations and to form peasant self-defense committees. The congress, which began here 8 days ago, approved a document submitted by the "coca committee," announcing the formation of peasant self-defense committees in the semitropical zones of Yungas and Chapare, east of La Paz.

The COB also decided to ask the government of President Jaime Paz Zamora to expel the U.S. advisers and military forces and the personnel of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) who are operating in Bolivia.

The participants of the COB Congress have described the presence of those foreign personnel as "interference in the domestic affairs" of Bolivia.

The COB Congress expressed support for the abrogation of the Law of Special Regulations for Coca and Controlled Substances, which was approved in July 1988. This law provides for the yearly eradication of at least 5,000 hectares of coca plantations. There are 62,000 hectares of coca plantations in Bolivia.

That law, says the COB document, represents a "tool for working against the interests of the country and our cultural heritage."

The COB document also questioned the role played by the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMOPAR), an antinarcotics police group, which has been asked to fight drug trafficking and stop attacking the peasants.

The COB Congress also expressed its willingness to participate in the antinarcotics struggle and to promote the industrialization of coca leaves for foodstuff and medical use.

Bolivia is being described as the second largest producer of coca leaves in the world, after Peru.

Last Friday, Paz Zamora admitted that the plan to replace coca plantations, for which the United States allocated $28.4 million in 1989, is a long way from achieving its desired goals.

According to the govermemnt, of the 5,000 hectares of coca leaves that were to have been replaced by other crops in 1989, barely 1,300 hectares have actually been replaced. In addition, the coca area devoted to growing coca leaves has been increased by some 10,000 hectares over the past 12 months.

Official Cited on Unregistered Planes, Airstrips

PY2609163989 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] The Civil Aeronautics Directorate has reported that some 96 planes have failed to register. The institution sent a list of the aircraft license numbers to all the directorate's regional offices and to the DEA with instructions to stop or seize the planes.

Civil Aeronautics Director Colonel Emilio Antelo said the owners had had ample time to register their planes before the deadline. Antelo regretted that the country does not have the means to identify all planes flying in Bolivia's airspace or the capacity to identify all clandestine airstrips. Antelo said the airstrips will have to be registered within the next 60 days. Regarding the means to control the problem, Antelo said:

[Begin Antelo recording] All agencies have the list of licenses. Now we have to catch them. The problem is that either we do not see them, or when we do, there is no way to catch them. We do not have much control of the air traffic either. [passage omitted] [end recording]

As Col Antelo said, security at airstrips and in our airspace is practically nonexistent. If we only had radar-equipped planes throughout the country and more aerial photogrametric studies we could solve the problem. Both are expensive but they are the only way to take control of our airspace. We only have 900 registered airstrips, but we know that in Beni Department alone there must be nearly 5,000 airstrips, Antelo concluded.

Acting President Meets Guyanese Vice President

PY2609160789 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Guyana's Vice President Viola Burnham has met with Bolivian Interim President Luis Ossio. Burnham said she was pleased to discuss common experiences with the Bolivian president.

Burnham told reporters that she was impressed by the programs, including the stabilization program, Bolivia is implementing. Burnham wants to get acquainted with the institutions created by Decree 21060 to overcome our social problems.

Chile

Bomb Explodes Near U.S. Embassy in Santiago

PY2609125789 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] A bomb that was planted on Agustinas Street in front of the U.S. Embassy exploded at 0230 this morning. The explosion only shattered the windows of buildings near the Carrrera Hotel.

Guard Injured

PY2609190889 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] At 0230 this morning subversives carried out a bomb attack outside the U.S. Embassy in downtown Santiago. The bomb, which consisted of 1 kg of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil, was planted outside a social security fund office at 1350 Agustinas Street. The explosion seriously damaged this office and shattered windows of nearby buildings, including the chancery of the U.S. Embassy.

A guard named Cristian Portillo Garcia is suffering temporary deafness as a result of the bomb blast.

* Problems of National Renewal Viewed

33480283 Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 31 Aug 89 pp 6-11

[Article by Luisa Garcia: "National Renewal: Route 68, Destination: Congress"]

[Text] The men of Antonio Varas Street are visionaries. By establishing their independence from the government and insisting on internal organization, they have managed to earn the title of the "big" party of the center-right. They are very proud of this distinction. Their status has been recognized by the Independent Democratic Union (UDI), their partners in the parliamentary coalition, and the 17 parties of the Concertacion. Since the plebiscite last October, these groups have assigned National Renewal (RN) a leading role in the transition.

It has not been an easy journey. The crewmembers on this well worn vessel have had their character strengthened by sailing so many turbulent seas. Beset even by shipwrecks, today all indications are that the storm is not over for them, and that, quite the contrary, unsettling times lie ahead. For example, they face bad weather on the campaign financing front with respect to parliamentary elections.

In another area, the situation looks gloomy as well: Their electoral calculations are not optimistic. They are still looking for a candidate for senator in the Santiago district. They fear that they will not even take a third of the seats in Congress. They also seem uncomfortable with—far short of wholeheartedly accepting—Buchi's presidential candidacy.

The fact is that a number of signals emitted from RN's upper echelons suggest that this party is preparing to become a "worthy" opposition in the next term.

RN has had a history of successes and failures. It began in the summer of 1987, after a well mounted operation planned within the framework of the former National Union. When it came into being, RN was viewed by the splintered center-right as a "replacement" force. Its distancing from the government (and above all from Pinochet) was the imprimatur that its first president, Ricardo Rivadeneira, stamped on it from the beginning. This "independence," however, came at a price: the breakup in 1988, when the UDI left. The positions staked out by RN at the time (advocacy of an open election, or failing that, a civilian candidate for the plebiscite) were destroyed.

Then RN lost ground. It immediately faded into the background. It joined, albeit half-heartedly, the "yes" campaign that was conceived within the palace walls and supported enthusiastically by the UDI. The opposition seemed to enjoy rubbing its nose in that attitude every chance it got: "RN Proposes and the UDI Disposes" was the title of an article in LA EPOCA by Christian Democrat Genaro Arriagada.

In spite of everything, this uncomfortable position of apparent isolation and lack of political influence, say its leaders now by way of explanation, served to strengthen the party's cohesion and consolidate its internal organization. After the departure of the UDI, explain the leaders, the majority of independents who had joined when the party was formed remained with it. (That is true of Rivadeneira, Miguel Otero, and Miguel Luis Amunategui, for example.) Meanwhile, other leading figures became activists right after the split (Evelyn Matthei and Bernardo Matte). The phenomenon that shook Santiago, they contend, had the identical result at the regional level. (When it left, the UDI submitted 12,000 accredited resignations, while RN had 68,000 members registered. Today RN has 77,000 members.)

That "registration frenzy" accelerated after 5 October. In anticipation of the parliamentary elections, men such

as Carlos Cantero, Luis Pacasse, Sergio Romero, Ignacio Perez, and Eduardo Doberti signed on with RN.

The situation changed dramatically for RN after the plebiscite. Having gained control of the situation, they developed the arrogance that characterizes those who believe they have a monopoly on the truth. Several days before the plebiscite, always the dreamers, the RN men drew up a declaration in case the "no" vote won. The night of that 5 October, when Jarpa (the president of RN) announced the opposition victory on television, is also worth recalling. From that moment on, RN became someone the opposition felt they could talk to, and became the "difficult child" of the right.

A curious case. The opposition, instead of "punishing" RN by rubbing its nose in the defeat, has gradually become involved in a participative relationship with this party. The constitutional reform issue was the hook. This political operation was carefully designed by RN, and sheds light on the role that this group has reserved for itself in the short term.

"We view the transition as a process characterized by declining power and emerging power. We are convinced—which is why we are accused of being disloyal—that the military government is coming to an end, and that it is no longer possible to project it as such. This power will inevitably be replaced by an electoral power. Then we will have to prepare ourselves for a different political game, which involves an understanding between ourselves and the most compatible sector of the opposition," a source explained to QUE PASA.

So which is the way to go? RN has even coined a phrase for this purpose: "the democracy of the accords." In other words, it is a question of achieving understandings that will ensure a certain amount of democratic stability (such as the constitutional issue, economic-social matters, and the Armed Forces). The party's first initiative with respect to amendments to the Constitution (which RN has been working on since 1988) was successful. "We were smart enough to pick up on the mutual interests of a Christian Democratic (DC) party which thinks that it will be the next government and that to do so it needs a stable institutional system, and an RN that is convinced that transitions are characterized by an instant when the political actors acquire democratic legitimacy for the future administration," the source said.

The fact is this: RN officials believe that the DC, anxious to be the next ruling party, needs a "strong" right that will serve as a negotiating partner when it comes time to take up delicate matters such as the future of the Armed Forces. And they think that only RN can play that role. Hence their eagerness to attain independence from the "declining power" and form the post'89 political club.

In connection with the above, there is another area in which RN is moving with extreme caution and subtlety. They want to assure themselves of a political space in the near future. Not very hopeful about the results of 14 December, this is their analysis: The functioning of the Concertacion will mean a certain amount of docility on the part of the left. But in view of the unfriendly and strong personality this left has shown (RN officials have mercilessly kept every single article in which Lagos promises a presidential candidate of his line for 1994) and the ideologically "faded" stance the DC has taken, the men of Renewal think that the left is not likely to give in.

The situation is very simple, say RN sources: In the next administration the DC will have to resolve its vital contradiction or its fatal attraction to the left. Because that history of "neutral government of democratic consolidation," in which there is room for everyone and no one is in charge, is just one more utopia of the left.

Thus, the analysis continues, a rightist force must emerge at that point. According to RN, if the DC manages to hitch its wagon to the left, that is, "if by natural inertia the political application of the Concertacion program leans to the left, the space that the DC has occupied for such a long time will become vacant. And it will be filled by us. Conversely, if the DC shifts to the right, sooner or later it will have to enter an alliance with RN to achieve a majority in Congress. And then we would become the new Party for Democracy (PPD) of the DC, but with our own proposals as a foundation."

The same thing is argued from another perspective: To govern, the DC needs a strong right to counter-balance the left so that it can continue playing the role of hinge to which it has become so suited.

Is RN's tactical game clear?

Who's in Charge in RN

When it comes time to draw up the who's who of the party, it is not easy to discern internal factions in RN. The leadership is rather homogeneous, ideologically speaking. As in any family, there are complementary abilities, characters that adapt to each other more or less, leaders who stand out for their internal management and others for their external actions.

As they see themselves:

Two are the men who head up the RN leadership, President Sergio Onofre Jarpa and General Secretary Andres Allamand.

With regard to Jarpa, the opinion is unanimous: He is the indisputable leader, the man who controls the party, the strong man. Described by his correligionists as an "able leader," he would have been a natural presidential candidate for RN if he had had the backing of the other sectors of the right. Everyone thinks "Don Sergio" is the one with the experience and the political instinct. Nevertheless, he earns less praise as a manager. "He knows what needs to be done, but not how to do it," sources confessed to QUE PASA. Sometimes misunderstood, he has a reputation within the party for being dogged and fervently patriotic when pursuing issues that he considers appropriate. Many express regret that Jarpa does

not want to run for senator for Santiago. They believe, however, that even as a senator for Region VII he will become the leader of the right in the next Parliament.

Allamand has been the creator of many of the operations launched by RN. Today he believes that the important thing will be to have a strong parliamentary presence, one that will mean real influence for the right. For this reason he decided not to run for Congress, so that he can remain 100 percent devoted to his party. Perhaps this same bursting energy that he displays has earned him some internal detractors. They complain that "he lacks experience in a democratic system." At any rate, Allamand is seen as a "credit" to RN. Or the hope of the right, in terms of leadership.

When naming the influential men in RN, people always mention Pedro Ibanez and Francisco Bulnes. They call them the "trans-Atlantics." Both men are leaders in their own right whom the membership listens to with respect. Ibanez is noted for his sound intellectual contribution ("his opinion is indispensable when decisions are made; he is a necessary adviser") and for his ties to the business community. "Don Peter," as the young men of RN call him, inspires support among the new generation of leaders. Indeed, he devotes much of his time to this task. As for Bulnes, they emphasize his political experience and his rational approach. The "marquis," they comment, exudes democratic culture with every word. A party member of exemplary discipline, he rigorously carries out his functions as chief of the party in Providencia.

Among the members of the board of directors, two are men of importance. One is Miguel Otero, first vice president, whose voice is always heard in the political committee but is not always heeded by other influential leaders, sources say. A skilled debater, he should try to exert his influence between Jarpa and Allamand as a member of the board. The other is Gonzalo Eguiguren, the leader who is closest and most loyal to Jarpa, although recently they have had a few disagreements. For this reason, Eguiguren is the latest to come out in support of Buchi's candidacy. Then there is a trio of "nonelectoral" figures who nonetheless have gained a foothold of influence within the party, the first of whom is Carlos Reymond, RN's secret operations man (he has been dubbed the "Chilean Vernon Walters"). A negotiator and diplomat, his offices were always open for meetings between Jarpa, then interior minister, and Gabriel Valdes, then opposition leader. They have also been open to make Ricardo Rivadeneira the first president of RN and to invite him in without telling him the purpose. Previously, "Talo" Reymond was one of the men who participated in the secret meetings of the National Accord. And more recently he played a role in the meetings with the DC to discuss constitutional reforms.

Ricardo Rivadeneira is the respected "eccentric." Considered an affable and peculiar man, he is "the adviser that any president would love to have," say sources. Although everyone acknowledges that he is a good political analyst, no one will name him to an executive post again.

In this trio, attorney Miguel Luis Amunategui is regarded as a solidly intellectual leader, a major player on the political committee, and a "constant generator of papers."

Two other party leaders who are not as "public" play important, though discreet, roles. The first is Juan Luis Ossa, whom many correligionists consider to be RN's "ace in the hole." The most frequently consulted person after Pedro Ibanez, Ossa is the party's best writer. Not only has he wielded his pen in the RN magazine, he has also used it recently in putting together his party's platform. "If Jarpa were to leave," say sources, "and if Ossa so desired, he could be the president of the party." Bernardo Matte, a young leader who is gradually acquiring political skills, is seen by some as the "political commissioner of the influential Matte family." In any case, he is known for his "full contact" with the business world and his skill as a negotiator. (Incidentally, not a single operation of this type has failed, always acting in concert with Allamand.)

A few names stand out among the political figures who will compete to represent the capital and who also have their places on the political committee: Evelyn Matthei, who symbolizes the image of the professional and modern woman who wants to enhance the party's appeal; Alberto Espina, a born organizer who chairs the Metropolitan Region chapter of the party, trains teams of youngsters and serves as Allamand's "partner," in addition to being a moderate leader with "cruising range"; Angel Fantuzzi, 100 percent in the Jarpa camp, a fighter who lends a certain "populist" flavor to the party; and Federico Mekis, who has been described as a "frustrated political scientist" and is following firmly in the footsteps of Espina and Evelyn Matthei.

Finally, two leaders who were "sacrificed" by the regional senate race should be mentioned: Fernando Maturana, nicknamed the "boy scout" because of his good disposition and his willingness to participate in any debate necessary, to resolve problems among the leaders, and to travel to the regions whenever required; and Renato Gazmuri, the candidate for Region VIII who has been dubbed the "sniper" because he throws out whatever idea crosses his mind. His assertiveness has caused a few run-ins within the party, and there is no doubt that Gazmuri is an avid debater.

[Box, p 7] Lack of Liquidity

There is a reason for the discouragement that is displayed by certain RN leaders (especially the ones who are running for office): the lack of funding. Where will the money come from to finance the campaigns of the party's parliamentary standard-bearers? Today RN has nothing but reproaches and criticism for the business sector, accusing it of failing to join a common "cause." The people in RN do not have the money to run for election, and they see no comfort on the horizon, nor, to make matters worse, any way out. It is hard to believe this is the case.

The story of disagreements with those who could provide funding began in January of this year, when RN argued that businessmen who shared the party's ideals should make regular contributions if they wanted to have a political organization to defend them. The unthinkable happened: Over and over again, they were met with categorical refusals.

As a condition for opening their wallets, businessmen demanded that the scattered forces of the right reunite. Not content with that condition, they imposed another: that the presidential candidacy of Buchi be supported. Such demands translated—inevitably, it was argued—into a bleak winter of empty coffers. Indeed, RN is now in the red. The tragic state of affairs was illustrated by RN Treasurer Tassilo Reisenegger when he quipped at the General Council meeting in July: "Last year I said I could explain the party's situation in three words: There's no money. Now it takes six words: There's no money, we're in debt."

In fact, RN sources say that with the elections just 4 months away, businessmen, represented by the 21st Century Foundation, headed by Ernesto Ayala and created for the specific purpose of providing financial backing for political campaigns, had given nothing to RN except for a discreet "deposit" that reportedly arrived late last week. This could be a good sign. (QUE PASA learned that 21st Century calculated early this year that its total contribution to center-right campaigns would rise to US $20 million. Today, on the other hand, this figure has come down to US $15 million. So far, however, even that has not gone beyond formal declarations.)

What is happening? RN officials, no matter how hard they look, cannot find a convincing answer. Even within the ranks of the business sector itself, the first signs of suspicion and concern are beginning to appear, as people ask, "So, who's my neighbor making deals with?"

This story could be a chicken-and-egg mystery. It can be argued that since the campaigns of the right have not been organized (for lack of money, among other things), businessmen are betting on the candidate with the best chances of winning....Yeah, yeah. Not everyone is so evil-minded. But the matter of money is indeed a big problem. Some attribute it to the winning image. Buchi used to be regarded as a sure thing; when he pulled out of the race, businessmen argued that Jarpa was "a losing candidate." Today those same executives who had stubbornly believed in Buchi's chances now have less faith in him. Some think that this could explain their stinginess. In the parliamentary elections there could be an additional problem: financial backers have been reluctant to hand over a lump sum to 21st Century, given the lack of specific objectives. In this connection, a certain operation manipulated by the team of opposition businessmen, "who have planted the notion that the rightist program is not viable" has reportedly contributed a certain sum.

In practice, the lack of money has prevented the RN parliamentary candidates from beginning their campaigns. What is even more serious, the idea of "jumping ship" has taken hold increasingly among candidates for Congress who feel that it is impossible to fight against the Concertacion in this weakened condition.

RN officials contend that the businessmen of the right always end up acting out of fear because they do not understand that "to get out the same message, giving a million pesos today is the same as giving 4 million in the final month of the campaign." They also argue that the right has not grasped the need to "professionalize" political activity. According to them, until now the matter of money has been an embarrassing subject in this sector, and it has therefore been brought up on the sly. The idea of paying a "salary" to people who work in politics has not yet been accepted. It is assumed that candidates who take the political "plunge" must finance their own campaigns and proceed at their own risk.

In short, RN sources accuse the economic right of a "lack of understanding. They are capable of spending their money on the whim of a charismatic figure, but they are not, on the other hand, willing to make a sustained effort to build a solid political organization capable of sustaining its ideas over the long haul."

This, then, is the reason for RN's insistence on setting up a system for state financing of political parties. In that way, they would not have to beg piteously for aid from reluctant and hostile donors.

[Box, p 8] Deal With UDI

Those who remained in RN after the breakup of March 1988 have never hidden their resentment toward their former correligionists in the UDI. Speaking out clearly and quickly, the former members of the National Union took every opportunity to express their doubts about the UDI's electoral potential and ability to operate in a democratic system.

For their part, UDI members have been neither generous nor flattering with regard to their former partners. During the "yes" campaign they gave RN the cold shoulder. And then, after the triumph of the "no" vote, they accused them of assuming "opportunistic and traitorous attitudes."

RN and the UDI have historically had a rocky relationship, or worse. It should be recalled that during the crisis of 1988 they came very close to rolling up their sleeves and having at it. Even after they separated and set up their own operations, the differences persisted, both in form and in content. For example, they disagreed on the plebiscite, the government, and the transition. Nevertheless, this ongoing feud has gone through a change, an understandable and natural one. These two parties, having signed the "Democracy and Progress" pact, have gone from enemies to partners so that they could run in the parliamentary elections.

From RN's perspective, the rapprochement is due to a change in attitude by the UDI, "which has finally understood that its survival depends on acquiring democratic legitimacy. This obliges it to take more flexible positions. Now we are trying to bring about ideological unity, which will become easier as the military regime fades into the past." RN officials acknowledge—with great magnanimity—that they were counting on the disappearance of the UDI, and even "took steps to make sure that this would happen." But events, stubborn as ever, took a different turn. "It is now obvious which is the small party and which the large one. The UDI did not succeed in having its way with RN, nor did we manage to wipe them off the face of the earth." And just as there are no bad children, there are no bad partners. Today the two parties are trying their best to tolerate one another, a business necessity.

"In RN we assumed that the UDI managed to organize itself as a party. At present, we are damaged by the image that it projects as an unscrupulous party. In the end, the conflict will be resolved by the results of the election." At least from now on it is no longer likely (as happened between Jarpa and Guzman) that the presidents of these two rightist parties will not be on speaking terms.

[Box, pp 8-9] Support for the Man

The story of how RN declined to nominate its president, Sergio Onofre Jarpa, as a candidate, opting to support independent candidate Hernan Buchi, is now old news. It is now known that this support was not readily given, much less unconditionally.

RN officials know very well that an independent and therefore circumstantial candidacy hinders the movements of parties that are betting on the establishment of a stable political system, especially in the parliamentary sphere. These officials themselves say that in the first 40 days Buchi inspired much more enthusiasm in RN than the new Buchi does. That is, Buchi 3, the returnee. This enthusiasm, they say, was dampened when the former minister pulled out of the race and RN put forward Jarpa's candidacy, which was "boycotted" by the Buchi followers.

Now people in RN claim that the presidential candidate is showing little sensitivity to the parliamentary issue. (They say, for example, that in the provinces the former minister's men flatly oppose putting up campaign posters for congressional candidates at their headquarters, and that even at the event of Saturday the 26th at the Caupolican Theater, the first instruction was to leave out the names of the parliamentary candidates.) RN officials recall that the old problem of independent home-grown presidential candidates of the right who are unconcerned about Congress is back again, and the parties are not becoming stronger at all.

This resentment became evident at the meeting of RN candidates at "La Leonera" last Friday and Saturday. Gustavo Alessandri, the likely senatorial candidate for Santiago, tried to capitalize on unhappiness in RN at that meeting by criticizing the support for Buchi. He seized on something that was apparent to everyone: The presentation of the "phenomenon" who visited "La Leonera" on Friday the 25th was described as "awful." Some RN members attributed his poor performance to his lack of political experience, but for others it confirmed their suspicions about Buchi's lack of interest in RN. One opinion was unanimous: Buchi blew his chance to "win over" the RN congressional candidates in one fell swoop.

It is clear that so far a number of disagreements and different approaches have limited RN participation in the structure of the campaign to support Buchi. Party officials feel that the current campaign is being poorly run, and cite the lack of political substance. They argue that although it does have some good points (marketing, for example), it has suffered from too much improvisation. In view of this situation, two solutions are seen in RN.

One would be along the lines of the plebiscite. That is, Buchi would stake out a position different from that of RN. "We think this would not only damage his chances in the presidential election, but could also lead to a resounding parliamentary defeat. This scenario could lead to a disaster, but it could be even worse if we do not take care to synchronize the internal organization during the campaign, because that would mean that the right would no longer have any place to go after the defeat." Thus, if Buchi finally decides to do without RN, they will focus on building the party's strength and doing battle in the parliamentary elections.

The second solution, which they see as more likely, would be for Buchi to announce a change in attitude (he has already hinted at such a shift), and for RN to assume a greater role in the organization and orientation of the presidential campaign. In such a case, sources say, a "reasonably good result" could be obtained in the elections, with a political position suitable for the transition and a party sufficiently strong and well organized to face it. In other words, in either case it is clear that the atmosphere in the house on Antonio Varas Street is rarefied. There is not too much spirit or optimism among the troops. December, paradoxically, promises to be a gloomy month.

Colombia

M-19, Government Ready To Sign Agreement

'Finishing Touches' Prepared

PA2609130189 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19] has announced that it will sign an agreement within the next few hours with the national government covering the demobilization of all members who lay down their weapons to reenter civilian life. Speaking in Santo Domingo, Valle del Cauca Department, M-19 spokesman Augusto

Osorno Gil told Radio Cadena Nacional that the document drafted between the representatives of the government and the delegates from the rebel group is ready for signing today at noon.

Likewise, Rafael Pardo Rueda, presidential adviser for peace, met with President Virgilio Barco to put the finishing touches on the agreement between the central government and M-19, an agreement that will determine the conclusion of the peace process with the rebel movement.

Osorno Gil also said that M-19 will present the Colombians with a proposal to end the declared war against organized crime that will bring an end to the dynamite attacks and terrorism.

Main Points of Agreement

PA2609150289 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1254 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] [Announcer] During the peace negotiations with government representatives, the M-19 has proposed a formula to fight drug trafficking. Basically, the formula consists of stopping all drug-trafficking activity, allowing persons involved in drug trafficking to return to civic life, and not authorizing extradition. We will now contact a source that will give us much more information on the subject. Ricardo Motato is in Santo Domingo—right in the peace citadel—Cauca Department. He will report on these last points, which are to be added to a document that will probably be signed in the next days by M-19 representatives and government special envoys Rafael Pardo Rueda and Jose Noe Rios. Motato is our special correspondent in Cauca Department, and he has gone to Santo Domingo to report this story. Ricardo, good morning.

[Motato] Good morning, Juan. Parallel to the document being signed at noon today, the M-19 has given the government a proposal that allows Colombian terrorists to return to civc life. It also proposes that drug trafficking be stopped as it damages health and dignity, creates corruption and violence, and promotes negative economic effects. The document presents suggestions for the government to confiscate all drug trafficking properties and promote the substitutions for the coca crop in the country. It adds that revenues from confiscated properities should be assigned to projects that will bring social benefits.

Apart from this document, it is expected that the government-M-19 peace agreement will be signed at noon today. The main points of the peace agreement are: forming a special commission to study what is to be done with M-19 weapons; holding a referendum; having the peace agreement sent to political parties for ratification; that the voting be compulsory and secret; conducting a special electoral census; giving the M-19 media access; creating a special peace fund; and changing the democratization law.

M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro Leongomez has stated that the peace agreement will be signed with peace advisor Rafael Pardo Rueda and Deputy Government Minister Jose Noe Rios at exactly 1230 today. These government officials had to travel urgently to Bogota on 25 September to go over final details with President Virgilio Barco. Here in Santo Domingo the climate is one of expectation .

M-19 Suggests Talks With Cartel

PA2609183189 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1705 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 26 Sep (REUTER)—The M-19 guerrilla group [19 April Movement], which is about to sign a peace agreement with the government, today proposed opening a dialogue with the drug traffickers. According to the intelligence services, one of the drug lords is surrounded.

Meanwhile, a powerful bomb exploded in a hotel in the Cartagena de Indias tourist center, on the Caribbean, killing two people. It is believed the bomb was placed by groups linked to drug traffickers.

The M-19 proposed pardoning those drug traffickers who dismantle their businesses and become law-abiding.

In radio statements made today, M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro Leongomez said that the guerrilla organization has made contact with the drug traffickers, who have reportedly said they are willing to join a general peace plan.

The proposal was signed by the hierarchy of the M-19—founded in 1974 and one of the most notorious Colombian guerrilla groups—in their camp in Santo Domingo, some 400 km southwest of Bogota.

In exchange for dismantling the laboratories and the armed groups, the M-19 proposed not extraditing the alleged drug traffickers to the United States.

The M-19 proposal has taken the government of Virgilio Barco by surprise, inasmuch as it had voiced its determination not to hold any dialogue with the drug traffickers, a judicial source has told REUTER.

"The issue of the dialogue is becoming very serious, and I believe that the government will have to take it seriously. A war always concludes with a peace agreement," one of the advisers of former Justice Minister Monica De Greiff said.

The M-19 proposal, which includes a plan for the drug traffickers themselves to finance a campaign against drug consumption, has not been accepted yet by the government.

In an official communique, it was stressed that the issue of the dialogue with the drug traffickers will not form part of the peace agreement reached with the M-19.

Relations between the Colombian guerrilla groups and the drug traffickers have had their ups and downs throughout the years.

At first, some armed groups gave protection to the drug traffickers in exchange for money for purchasing weapons. However, later, when they tried to take over part of the business, they were harshly fought by the paramilitary bands of the extreme right financed with drug money.

Pizarro said today that the topic will not affect the signing of the agreement, which has been postponed since 24 September for "last-minute minor difficulties."

He also pointed out that the weapons of the organization, which has over 600 militants, will not be turned over to the army, but to an international organization, probably the Red Cross.

However, while the M-19—which according to the peace plan will be demobilized at the end of the year—is asking for a dialogue with the drug traffickers, the intelligence services announced that Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, also known as "El Mexicano," is surrounded and will be imminently captured.

A spokesman for the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) has told REUTER: "We believe we will be capturing important people within the next few days, although we do not know if Rodriguez Gacha will be one of them."

Rodriguez Gacha and Pablo Escobar are considered the capos of the fearful Medellin Cartel, a drug organization, which, together with its twin organization in Cali, is charged with exporting 80 percent of the cocaine consumed in the United States.

The Colombian Government has offered a 100-million-peso reward ($250,000) to any citizen providing information on the whereabouts of the two most-wanted men in Colombia.

On 25 September, a judge ordered the arrested of Freddy Rodriguez Celades, son of "El Mexicano," for illegal possession of firearms.

National Police Chief General Miguel Gomez Padilla recently announced that the two drug traffickers are in Colombian territory, thus denying rumors to the effect they were setting up bases in Panama or Brazil.

Further on Proposal

PA2609200989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The M-19 today published a full-page paid ad in EL TIEMPO proposing talks with the drug traffickers, provided they decide to stop their attacks. The M-19's proposal, which is not part of the agreement to be signed today, also proposes an end to extradition and amnesty for the drug traffickers.

The M-19 leaders believe that the dialogue with drug traffickers must be subject to an immediate end to terrorist attacks by the mafia. In their proposal, labeled absurd by many observers, they suggest appointing a commission to explore the groundwork for talks. In exchange for amnesty and no extradition to the United States, the drug traffickers, according to the M-19, must dismantle their cocaine laboratories, transportation systems, and private armies. Besides, the drug lords would have to finance, with their own money, development plans in those areas currently dedicated to growing coca and marijuana to substitute those crops. They also suggest that everything the drug traffickers voluntarily turn over to the authorities be consigned to social welfare and development organizations.

According to the surprising M-19 proposal, the mafia's weapons would be treated the same as the M-19's. They would not go to the Colombian Army, but would disappear.

Hipolito Blanco, M-19 spokesman in Santo Domingo, Cauca Department, said that this demand was never a condition for signing the peace agreement with the government.

[Begin Blanco recording] We believe that the drug problem should be treated within the dialogue. This proposal is not in the agreement. It is a proposal that M-19 is making to seek negotiations and talks in this conflict. [end recording]

Many observers believe that the M-19 proposal for talks with the drug traffickers will not even be considered by the government because basically it contradicts the official policy of war against drug traffickers, and it upgrades the mafia to the same level as the guerrillas. Also, it would give the drug traffickers governmental assistance in substituting crops and financing development programs.

M-19 Leader on Demobilization

PA2609201689 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 1750 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Report by correspondent Ricardo Motato]

[Text] Calling of a referendum, sending an agreement to political parties for their ratification, institutionalizing compulsory and secret voting, creating a special electoral district, access to the media, creating a special fund for peace, and revising the statute for the defense of democracy are the points on which the government and the M-19 have agreed. Here is an interview with M-19 leader Carlos Pizarro Leongomez.

[Begin recording] [Motato] What are the conditions for the demobilization of the M-19 members?

[Pizarro] It depends on compliance with the agreements, on compliance with the accords. Promises must be kept, and we must have the necessary guarantees to join political life in a country facing such a difficult situation as ours.

Today we have offered an overall peace proposal, which includes the M-19, the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNG], the drug traffickers, and all factors

involved in the conflict affecting Colombian society. I believe this is very important.

We have also proposed a referendum, so that Colombians can decide what we want. It would be a plebiscite for peace.

[Motato] Could your joining civilian life and reaching an agreement with the national government create any future conflicts or estrangement with the other guerrilla groups in the CNG?

[Pizarro] No. When the M-19 lays down its weapons, we will no longer belong to the CNG. However, we will not break our close political, friendly, fraternal ties with those groups. We will be seeking peace for them and for all Colombians.

[Motato] What will you do with your weapons?

[Pizarro] We will deliver them to a multinational or international organization.

[Motato] Everybody wonders where Rosemberg Pabon [member of the M-19 High Command] is.

[Pizarro] Well, as with everything that has happened here, we have given the country many surprises. Our surprises may come at any time. [end recording]

Peace Agreement Signed

PA2609214689 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2117 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 26 Sep (REUTER)— The Colombian Government and the M-19 today overcame last minute differences and signed a peace agreement that includes a pardon for the guerrilla forces and the latter's pledge to lay down their weapons.

The agreement nearly failed after the government began a dialogue with drug traffickers, which it has been waging for 1 month. [sentence as received]

The document signed today by government representatives and the guerrilla movement's directorate board members states that the authorities will send a bill to the parliament to pardon M-19 activists in prison.

The agreement must be analyzed by the Liberal and Conservative Party directorate boards, and then it will be formally approved in a political act. By the end of 1989, the M-19 will lay down its weapons and become the first Colombian rebel group to join civilian life.

However, the M-19's proposal to begin a dialogue with the drug traffickers nearly foiled the peace agreement with the government, it was revealed today by sources close to the negotiations.

The Colombian Government flatly rejected the possibility of a dialogue with the drug traffickers, and clearly said that it will not discuss the issue with the M-19, either.

In a harsh communique, the Colombian Government described as "inconvenient" the M-19's statement about the need to engage in dialogue with the drug traffickers within the framework of a broader peace program.

The M-19 proposed that drug traffickers who dismantle their business and return to a lawful life be pardoned.

M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro said today in statements to a radio station that the board of his guerrilla organization has been in contact with the drug traffickers, who have expressed a willingness to take shelter under an overall peace plan.

The proposal was signed by the top leadership of the M-19—which is one of Colombia's most famous guerrilla groups, founded in 1974—at their camp in Santo Domingo, 400 km southeast of Bogota.

The M-19 proposed that the extradition of alleged drug traffickers to the United States be repealed in exchange for dismantling the laboratories and the armed groups.

The M-19's proposal took the Barco administration by surprise and created uneasiness among the officials connected with the peacemaking process.

The source that was consulted said that the M-19 is trying to assume an unusual leading role by making a proposal that was not included in the talks that were being held.

"The subject of the dialogue is taking on great seriousness, and I think the government should take it seriously. A war always ends with a peace agreement," said one of the female advisers of former Justice Minister Monica de Greiff.

According to the pact signed today, a bilateral commission to be created soon will discuss the manner in which the guerrilla group will be demobilized.

M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro said today that the organization, which has a little more than 600 members, will not turn its weapons over to the Army but to an international organization, possibly the Red Cross.

However, while the M-19 is calling for a dialogue with the drug traffickers, intelligence services have announced that Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, alias "el Mexicano," has been surrounded and will soon be captured.

A spokesman for the Administrative Security Department, the Colombian intelligence organization, told REUTER: "We believe that important arrests will be made in the next few days, although we do not know if we will catch Rodriguez Gacha."

Rodriguez Gacha and Pablo Escobar are considered to be the heads of the fearsome Medellin cartel, an organization of drug traffickers that, along with its twin organization in Cali, is accused of supplying 80 percent of the cocaine that is consumed in the United States.

The Colombian Government has offered a reward of 100 million pesos ($250,000) to any citizen who provides information on the whereabouts of the two most wanted men in Colombia.

Yesterday, a judge issued a warrant for the arrest of Freddy Rodriguez Celades, son of "el Mexicano," for the illegal possession of weapons.

In recent statements to the press, General Miguel Gomez Padilla, chief of the National Police, said that both drug traffickers are in Colombian territory, thus denying reports that they had reportedly moved their bases of operation to Panama or Brazil.

Finally, in Cartagena de Indias, a tourist center on the Caribbean Coast, a powerful bomb exploded in a hotel, killing two people.

The attack was attributed to the drug traffickers, within the framework of an escalation of violence in which over 70 bombs have exploded in a little over 1 month.

Judges Comment on Failure of Security Arrangements

PA2609154489 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Report by Carlos Arturo Paez from Bogota]

[Text] The Colombian judges have said that the government has not granted the security measures it agreed to provide for them. In addition, the judges requested a meeting with Acting Justice Minister Carlos Lemos to discuss a possible change in the restrictive regulations imposed during the last few days. The judges' situation is adding to the Justice Ministry crisis.

The problem in the Colombian Justice Ministry caused by the resignation of former Minister De Greiff has led to a worsening of the ministry's situation.

Marta Lucia Zamora, who was the ministry's adviser when De Greiff was the justice minister, has also resigned. In a letter sent to President Barco, Zamora says that the government declared war on drug trafficking without taking the consequences into account. In addition, Zamora commented on De Greiff's resignation.

[Begin Zamora recording] Monica de Greiff was an example for Colombian youth, because she wanted to cooperate with this government and because she wanted a better future for Colombia. I expressed sadness over her withdrawal in my resignation letter. I also referred to the situation our country is experiencing. I am referring to the current situation. Are we at war or are we still living in a state of law? [end recording]

In addition, the Colombian judges requested a meeting with Acting Justice Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds to ask him to implement the promised security measures. The judges also want to ask Lemos to modify the restrictive regulations imposed under Law No 30.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The government has failed to provide the eight basic security measures we requested. On the contrary, the government has issued a restrictive regulation harmful and burdensome for judges and judicial branch employees. We are requesting the immediate modification of that regulation. At present, judges lack security, and judicial branch employees feel repressed by a quite harmful restrictive government regulation. [end recording]

Judges are also asking President Barco to immediately appoint a new justice minister. The judges expect to meet with the acting justice minister before 27 September, or they will go on strike.

Lemos Responds to Complaints

PA2609182089 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1220 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota—Acting Justice Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds has announced that he has contacted representatives of the judicial branch's employees to avoid a strike. After commenting on the complaints presented by the workers, Minister Lemos Simmonds noted that a judicial branch strike would be uncalled for at this time. He added that it would not benefit the country nor the judicial employees and would play into the hand of terrorists who want to destabilize the country with their actions.

Further on Increasing Nationwide Bomb Attacks

Two Dead in Cartagena

PA2609125389 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1210 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Report by Carlos Buton]

[Text] Cartagena— Two people were killed and four injured as a result of bomb attacks last night at the Cartagena Hilton Hotel and a branch of the Agrarian Fund located in Basurto, Bolivar Department.

According to reports from the authorities, the first terrorist action occurred in Room 640 of the luxurious hotel where a Panamerican Congress of Gastroenterology was taking place. Two doctors were killed and another was seriously injured. The two doctors who died in the attack were identified as Manuel Luciano Gutierrez Acosta and German Vargas Lobo, from Valledupar, while the injured person was identified as Jose Manuel Romero Churrio, who is currently at the military hospital in this city. His condition is serious.

Meanwhile, a second bomb went off at the Agrarian Fund in the Basurto area, injuring Alberto Altahona Hoyos, a guard, as well as 10-year-old Maria Victoria Ospino and Sandra Rodriguez Alvear, 20.

40th Bomb Explodes in Bogota

PA2709010989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0015 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report by Arnaldo Corral]

[Text] Bomb No 40 exploded in Bogota today, leaving five people injured. At approximately 1630, a bomb made of some 7 kg of dynamite exploded beside one of the supermarkets of the Carulla chain, located at the corner of 47th and 9th streets in Bogota. Five people were injured in the explosion: an old man and four women, one of whom is pregnant. A doctor treated the wounded immediately. They are apparently out of danger.

[Begin unidentified doctor recording] None of the wounded is in serious condition. I treated five of them who had been sent to San Pedro Clavel Clinic. They are all in stable condition, with injuries from shrapnel, some in the legs, and in the case of one woman, in the face. [end recording]

In addition to the wounded, residents of the area were also affected by the bomb blast, which shattered windows in nearby buildings.

Blast Damages School

PA2709034589 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0148 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 26 Sep (DPA)—In a new action attributed to the drug trafficking rings operating in Bogota, a medium-sized bomb partially destroyed a secondary school located in a populous southern Bogota neighborhood tonight.

It was reported that the explosion severely damaged the San Ignacio de Loyola school, located a short distance from a police station.

Authorities said the explosion caused no casualties, although it resulted in losses amounting to millions. [currency not specified]

The dynamite attack, the 41st in Bogota during this month, occurred only a few hours after another explosion destroyed one store of a supermarket chain.

Numerous threats saying that bombs had been planted in schools have been reported in the "war" that the drug cartels have declared in reprisal for the government's intense offensive against them.

Report Alleges U.S. Link to Drug King Ochoa

PA2709044889 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 24 Sep 89 pp 1, 19

[Article by Jeanette Becerra Acosta]

[Text] Approximately 5 years ago, the Spanish police captured a most- wanted Colombian drug trafficker, Jorge Luis Ochoa. Ochoa had fled his country accompanied by his family and the boss of the Cali Cartel, Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela.

In possession of a false passport identifying him as Moises Moreno Miranda, Ochoa installed himself in Madrid in July 1984. There he bought a fabulous residence with a swimming pool and tennis courts, his own discotheque, and four Mercedes Benz cars.

The deposit of huge amounts of dollars in Spanish banks, together with the luxurious lifestyle and the squandering exhibited in the Spanish capital by the alleged Moreno Miranda couple, aroused police suspicion, and an investigation was initiated on the ostentatious foreigners, as well as on a phony Venezuelan couple, the Gonzalez Linares, who were no other than the Cali drug trafficker and his wife, who were partners and friends of the Moreno Miranda couple.

By the end of September of that year, the Spanish police had already established the true identity of the two men and reported their findings to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency office in Madrid because the two men were wanted by the U.S. authorities for cocaine trafficking. On 17 October of that year, Washington asked the Spanish authorities to extradite the two Colombians, and 28 days later, Ochoa and Rodriguez Orejuela, as well as their respective wives, were arrested and their bank accounts frozen.

The key figure in this report is Ochoa, alias Fatso [El Gordo], one of the big bosses of the Medellin Cartel. He is the key figure, because in spite of U.S. pressure and a lengthy and complex legal dispute that involved 12 Spanish courts and 28 justices, the Colombian was released, whereupon he returned to his country and continued exporting cocaine to the United States.

How did that happen? How did Jorge Luis Ochoa avoid extradition to the United States? Incredible as it may seem, it was the Reagan administration that paved the way so that in July 1986 Ochoa could be deported to his country, where, after having spent a few days in prison, he was released and then disappeared from view.

The tangle was cleared up a few years later. Oliver North, the Machiavellian brain behind the Iran-contra affair that produced a scandal comparable to that of Watergate, was involved in it. DEA agents, including James Kible—member of a selected DEA operations group that carried out secret missions for North and the National Security Council—proposed to Ochoa that he implicate the Sandinists in international drug trafficking. In exchange, documents would be altered so that he could avoid extradition to the United States.

Throughout the 20 months that Ochoa spent in a Spanish jail, he always denied having any knowledge of an alleged Sandinist network of drug traffickers. It is logical to think that a man like Fatso would be willing to make a simple accusation against the Managua regime in exchange for his freedom, but he had a reason, a reason

that at that time was one of the many top secrets of the Iran-contra plan drafted in the basement of the White House. Sometime later it was discovered that the Medellin Cartel was one of the contributors to the [Nicaraguan] counterrevolutionary cause. Ramon Millan Rodriguez, who was found guilty in the United States of laundering cartel money, confirmed to a Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics, and International Operations that in 1983 he channeled $10 million to the contras through Felix Rodriguez, a former CIA agent who was a key figure in the supply network that served the mercenaries and who had been linked to the U.S. Vice President's Office, which at that time was occupied by none other than George Bush.

Following months of investigations and reviewing documents and of allegations by a legal defense team comprised of five attorneys who proved that the U.S. case against Ochoa was not based on a drug trafficking crime but rather on a political strategy designed to discredit Nicaragua, a Spanish court rejected the U.S. extradition request, explaining that the charges against the accused were "immersed in a political context."

The U.S. attempt to use Ochoa as a tool in the United States' obsessive war against the Sandinists, was the key that opened the door to Ochoa's freedom, because, while it is true that he was deported to Colombia where he had been accused of falsifying documents and that drug trafficking charges were added later, the fact is that Jorge Luis Ochoa Vazquez, one of those responsible for the situation of terror and death that exists in Colombia, is free thanks to the Reagan-Bush administration, which placed an irrational struggle against alleged hegemonic progress being made throughout the world by international communism ahead of the struggle to check the expansion of drug trafficking, and worse, it permitted, as it has already been reported, the carrying out of the evil drug trafficking activity to supply arms to the "freedom fighters."

It is paradoxical that one of the men who knew about and approved these illegal activities, the current President of the United States, is now at war with drug trafficking. It is only fair to give Bush the benefit of the doubt. No one can deny that the United States is swamped with drugs, more so than any other country. It is possible that Bush is aware that drug trafficking has gotten out of hand and that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to stop it and defeat it.

Meanwhile, communism, the big "godless" enemy, and its main promoter, "the evil empire," now have perestroyka and glasnost while the United States has drugs and a bloody battle ahead that it must win so as not to perish.

* Rise of Rightist Morena Party Detailed

* Party Origins Studied

53002144z Bogota SEMANA in Spanish
15 Aug 89 pp 22-29

[Text] A square-jawed, firm-voiced 29-year-old man has become a political phenomenon in just 8 days. Ivan Roberto Duque, a native of Aguadas (Caldas) and a graduate of the Caldas University law school, is the current secretary general of the Association of Cattlemen and Peasants of the Magdalena Medio (Acdegam). Last week no one even knew he existed. Today everyone is talking about him and the new political movement he heads, which bears the evocative name Morena [Movement of National Restoration] [Translator's note: "morena" also means dark-complexioned].

In spite of its innocuous acronym, Morena represents what could be called the extreme right in Colombia. It made its debut last week in Yacopi (Cundinamarca) during a demonstration by more than 6,000 peasants who, along with their anticommunist slogans and placards, bore as their standard the Virgin of Carmen, whom they declared the "queen of peasant self-defense." The trade union that backs and promotes this movement is Acdegam, a controversial organization that in the name of defending the ranchers and peasants in the Magdalena Medio has set out, ready for action (with guns, some would say), against anything that smacks of communism. Acdegam was born in 1983 as a response to the guerrillas in the region. Until that year the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] and the Communist Party [PC] controlled the zone militarily and politically with vast grassroots support. Practices that later spread throughout the country became institutionalized there: kidnaping, extortion, blackmail, executions...Since every body produces antibodies, the victims of all the FARC abuses began to band together in a common front to counter the influence of the guerrillas and "recover" the region, which by that time the FARC already regarded as an independent republic or, in communist terminology, a "liberated zone." The presence of the State had gradually waned to the point that authority came to be exercised by the guerrilla chieftains, who administered justice, settled labor disputes, and even performed marriages.

It was amid these circumstances that the self-defense groups arose. At least the right-wing ones, inasmuch as the communist self-defense groups that later gave rise to the FARC emerged in the Sumapaz 20 years before. If the latter emerged for the purpose of carrying out a socialist revolution, today's groups were created to prevent one. Their social base originally consisted of wealthy cattlemen, who in an alliance with the peasants began to organize informal groups that were armed with a few shotguns and functioned more as watchmen than combatants. Around that time the government decided to beef up the army's presence, given how serious the situation had become. Since the military and the self-defense groups had a common enemy, the marriage was inevitable. Under the constitution, which provided for the existence of self-defense groups, the army sold weapons and issued safe-conduct passes. It turned out to be a tough duo. Coordinated by then Colonel Farouk Yanine Diaz, the new front gradually brought the guerrillas under control. In a fair fight they steadily ousted the guerrillas, shattering the ingrained mystique of total control that the FARC had gained among the populace.

With the same grassroots support with which the guerrillas had taken over the region, the counterguerrilla force was keeping them in check.

After this there would have to be a dirty war. And it arose as a consequence of two other developments: the birth of the Patriotic Union (UP) as a result of the peace accords with the FARC, and the growing penetration of narcotics trafficking in the Magdalena Medio. The Medellin cartel sooner or later had to pursue its "agricultural calling" in the fertile lands of the Magdalena, which had lost all their value because of the insecurity that the guerrillas had brought. The cattlemen-military duo became a trio. Hot money was the third partner. The arms race thus quickened, with the predictable, inevitable upshot of violence and death. But this time not just guerrillas were dying; so were activists in or just sympathizers with the Communist Party and the UP. Municipalities like Puerto Boyaca, Yacopi, Nare, Puerto Berrio, and Otanche, whose governments were controlled by representatives of the left, began to see the pendulum swing, not just in terms of electoral victories but political assassinations as well. In Yacopi and Puerto Boyaca, for example, being regarded as a communist was tantamount to being a dead man. In an armed conflict of such dimensions it became impossible to differentiate legitimate from illegitimate self-defense, and to the public it was all the same.

Gold and Dross

This is precisely Morena's problem. Since it is impossible to differentiate gold from dross and both are part of the movement, controversy was inevitable. But what is the gold and what is the dross? To many the gold is the right of individuals (in this instance, cattlemen and peasants in the Magdalena Medio) to defend their entitlement to work the land legitimately. They had lost this right, we must acknowledge, until they began to reclaim it by force. This practical problem is linked to a whole rightist ideology, which it is lawful to espouse in a democratic country and which would be unobjectionable except for the violence that accompanies it. Morena's platform is not much different from any campaign platform of the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party, or even the Communist Party. Morena speaks of organizational democracy, justice for all, respect for life, the right to education, and political, social, and economic development.

The only "black" mark is the call for a ban on "the activity of the unpatriotic Communist Party that is the enemy of democracy and of its front, the UP." If there were any doubts about how serious it was, they were dispelled last week when Constanza Vieira, the daughter of Gilberto Vieira, the secretary general of the PC, was kicked out of a press conference. More than a "black" mark though, this point reveals an inconsistency, inasmuch as one can hardly demand a right and at the same time deny it to someone else. In other words, Morena is to the paramilitary groups what UP is to the FARC, and it would be more consistent if its ambition were to shift the confrontation from the battlefield to the ballot box, rather than call for the elimination of its rival. Besides being inconsistent, though, this position is clumsy. First of all, there is no possibility that the Communist Party and the UP will be banned politically in Colombia; thus, the only possible interpretation is that they will try to achieve their goal by force.

Second, this plank gives the movement the fascist touch that puts on their guard thousands of respectable people who might otherwise join its ranks. This mistake is perhaps the best proof of the contradictions that have to arise when gold and dross are mixed together.

And dross there certainly is. The investigations by the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and the judges of public order linked Acdegam executives directly to the massacres at the "Honduras" and "La Negra" estates in Uraba in 1988, when banana union workers who sympathized with the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] were murdered, list in hand, with help from some local military personnel, who are also under investigation. The investigations pointed straight to Gonzalo Perez, the vice president of Acdegam; his son Henry, the organization's secretary general; and Luis Rubio, then the association's treasurer and later the mayor of Puerto Boyaca, as the masterminds of the massacres.

Another case in which the authorities see Acdegam's shadow is the murder of the father of Martha Lucia Gonzalez, judge of public order number one, who issued an arrest warrant for Acdegam officials and for Pablo Escobar, Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, and several Military Intelligence officers who were accused of the Uraba massacres. Another such case is the murder of Maria Helena Diaz, public order judge number three, who upheld the arrest warrants against the same individuals. The main suspects in the authorities' eyes are the narcotics traffickers, although they are not ruling out anyone. But there is more than mere suspicion. Diego Viafara, a physician who used to be an Acdegam official, dropped out and turned himself in to the DEA, to which he gave valuable information linking Acdegam to paramilitary groups and the Medellin cartel.

Hot, Hot

The biggest problem lies here: the direct link to drug trafficking, not to paramilitary groups. Although Morena executives, Duque in particular, deny the charge emphatically, the fact is that they are not above suspicion. They cannot be, because if they are partners in other businesses, why not in this one? As in the case of the UP and the FARC, we will never know for sure to what extent one group is in cahoots with the other. When all is said and done, they have a common enemy: communism. That link would be significant, especially as far as money is concerned. In winning elections in the region, Rodriguez Gacha's and Pablo Escobar's ideology carries less weight than their checkbooks. If we bear in mind that they have no end of money, anyone who runs against them with the usual funding is lost before he begins. So, the first victims at the ballot box as a result of

Morena's emergence will be people like Perico Cardenas and Maria Izquierdo. Morena will always make a major effort to show that such financing does not exist, but the simple fact is that in politics money is hard to refuse and its source is easy to conceal. And this goes for the traditional parties too, not just Morena. The difference, though, is that presumably the new movement regards self-regulation as less of a priority than other parties do.

In any event, Morena, with its defects and virtues, is a fact. In spite of the hail of criticism with which most of the press (one of the few exceptions being Enrique Santos Calderon) greeted the new movement, the fact is that in Colombia the survival of political parties and movements that adhere to certain legal norms depends solely on the will of the electorate. Therefore, the major question mark about Morena is not, for now, whether it ought to exist, but rather how far it will go. This has to be gauged directly by the number of mayors it gets elected at the next balloting and indirectly by the impact that it will have on the traditional parties and their candidates.

As for the first point, their sympathizers control 16 mayoralties today, according to them. The immediate goal is to increase this to 22, a relatively modest one given the ballyhoo with which they have appeared on the scene. It is not impossible that they will get them, because besides their money, their area of operations is fertile ground for the acceptance of their radical ideological positions. The Magdalena Medio is more like El Salvador than Bogota. Therefore, comparisons with developments in that country, particularly ARENA [National Republican Alliance] and its leader D'Aubuisson, are not absurd (see box). When situations radicalize, voters, not just politicians, grow radical as well.

Winning a lot of mayoralty elections would be neutral or even healthy for democracy if it is not accompanied by a very particular phenomenon in this case: the possibility that the violence that the authorities are powerless to stop today will be carried out on orders from a mayor's office; in other words, if private violence becomes state violence. Although many of Morena's critics have ventured this hypothesis, it would be unfair to accept it before giving the party a chance to prove it false. The case of Luis Rubio, the Acdegam member and former mayor of Puerto Boyaca who is today a wanted man because of his links to the Uraba massacres, is obviously the example that those who are convinced of this hypothesis cite. The position of its leaders is the same as the army's: a few black sheep do not necessarily mean that the entire flock is black.

Another question mark is what sort of impact Morena will have on other parties and their candidates. It really does not represent a challenge to the traditional two-party system, inasmuch as it will be an insignificant force at the polls even if things go well for it; 200,000 or 250,000 votes will not influence the time-honored political equation and are barely comparable to the by now traditional vote for the left. Oddly enough, it could affect the candidacy of Duran Dussan. What nobody knows for sure is whether the impact will be positive or negative. The enthusiasm with which Morena has supported the erstwhile "Lone Ranger" shows that its proposals strike responsive cords in the war zones; at the same time, however, they intensify, in a not necessarily favorable way, his image as a hard-liner. Duran himself seems to be ambivalent and has handled this situation very cautiously, emphasizing that he seeks to convey his message to the majority of Colombians but that Morena's support for him is strictly unilateral and that he has not encouraged it. The truth is that Duran is a liberal by nature, and even though his theories may be centrist or rightist, no one believes that he can be associated with anti-democratic procedures and methods.

All of this means that the significance of Morena will have less to do with traditional politics than with the class struggle. Given the atmosphere of undeclared civil war that exists in Colombia, it does not at first glance seem too encouraging that UP, the main victim of the dirty war so far, will have a counterpart. Some 800-odd UP members have been killed so far, and it cannot be ruled out that in similar actions the far left will claim as many victims from among Morena activists. To date, the dirty war has been waged almost unilaterally against the left. If it is extended on a massive scale against the right, we could be looking at an escalation of the conflict such that no one knows how far it might go. In any event, one indication of how far the confrontation could go could well be symbolized by the odd logotype that Morena has selected: a telescopic sight.

[Box, pp 24-26] Opinions on Morena

Hernando Duran Dussan, Liberal presidential hopeful: "The left, the right, and the center have the same right to establish political parties, as long as they abide by the constitution."

General Oscar Botero, defense minister: "As long as it complies with the legal requirements, it can become a political party."

Jaime Castro, Liberal presidential hopeful: "Citizens and the groups that they form have a right to create the political parties they desire."

Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, editor of EL SIGLO: "This is a very distressing development. In spite of everything, democracy is going to survive, because if it survived 3 years of this administration, it will make it one more."

Ernesto Samper, Liberal presidential hopeful: "Any effort to replace the de facto confrontation with democratic channels merits our approval."

Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party: "It seems to me that the hired killers are thus legalizing their crimes."

Enrique Santos Calderon, EL TIEMPO columnist: "What's so bad about people who began as more or less clandestine self-defense groups now deciding to operate publicly and openly?"

Roberto Garcia-Pena, "D'Artagnan," EL TIEMPO columnist: "A democracy cannot expose itself to the danger of having sinister organizations, hiding behind the famous self-defense groups, infiltrate and electioneer without restrictions."

Jorge Child, EL ESPECTADOR columnist: "Morena's only program is to wage war on UP."

[Box, p 27] Morena vs ARENA

The similarities between El Salvador's Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) and the Movement of National Restoration (Morena) seem to go much further than their riming acronyms.

ARENA originated as a group of farmers and businessmen bent on a "total war" against communism. It emerged as a party in late 1981, led by a retired army intelligence officer, Roberto D'Aubuisson, who justified his organization thus: "If an infantry battalion is not enough to combat the guerrillas, we're going to design an organization that works...." Morena today is supported by former army officers like Col Luis Bohorquez and Captain Luis Arturo Ramirez.

ARENA is fundamentally different from Morena in one way. It is backed by the families that traditionally controlled power in El Salvador until 1979, when new officers staged a coup d'etat (15 October 1979) and shattered the age-old power structure in that small country. Among its collaborators were groups allied to those families and to the interests of big military contractors and conservative peasants. In contrast, so far Morena is not known to have any connections with the traditional power elites in Colombia, although it has received formal support from people linked to the traditional groups.

Whereas ARENA represents the tradition of hard-line power, Morena represents the new rich in the Magdalena Medio, including drug traffickers, who have the support of military men who are unhappy with the way that the politicians have been running the country, of peasants who are tired of the guerrillas, and of small businessmen and merchants. The structure of the two parties in this regard is the same.

Given this makeup, it is understandable that both ARENA and Morena have declared themselves enemies of agrarian reform. Another common trait is that they take the organization of revolutionary left-wing extremist parties as their model. They are not just political organizations; they are also political-military groups, with legal fronts that operate within the law and without arms, with clandestine armed fronts, and with controversial financing mechanisms.

ARENA developed its own counterinsurgency doctrine, which consisted of massive yet selective assassinations carried out in an organized manner by paramilitary squads (death squads). The first popularly elected mayor of Puerto Boyaca, Luis Rubio, was accused by the Colombian justice system of being one of the masterminds of the massacres on the "La Negra" and "Honduras" estates in Uraba, and an arrest warrant was issued for him.

ARENA set up branches throughout the country. In the various regions ARENA brought together the local authorities and the commanders of the military forces and created an extensive network of "vigilantes," who carried out joint operations in "civil defense units," which wound up being used to exterminate the opposition.

The self-defense groups in the Magdalena Medio have organized in the form of a surveillance network; they patrol with the army and exercise authority. If Morena takes the same course as ARENA has in El Salvador, the outlook for Colombia is bleak.

* Trafficker Links Viewed

53002144z Bogota SEMANA in Spanish 15 Aug 89 p 30

[SEMANA interview with Ivan Duque: "We Have the Right to Exercise Our Political Power"]

[Text] [SEMANA] Why is the movement named Morena?

[Duque] Morena is the Movement of National Restoration. Above all, however, Morena is the typical description of the Colombian race, which is neither white nor black but tanned by the tropical sun. It describes the brave woman, the enterprising woman, the woman lovingly kissed by the sun.

[SEMANA] You speak poetically of something that to many is nothing more than the political branch of an armed movement....

[Duque] Yes, I know that to the Communist Party and to Jaramillo Ossa, Morena is nothing more than the political branch of what they call an armed movement. But Morena is a novel, modernized alternative. We are pursuing a series of very clear objectives; we are opposed to any armed movement. So we could hardly be the political branch of an armed movement.

[SEMANA] But do you agree that you're like a self-defense group in the Magdalena Medio?

[Duque] Look, the Movement of National Restoration has been approached by all of the peasants that are defending themselves desperately against the guerrillas; they are not attack or assault groups. They are people who, in the face of the State's sanctioned absence in social, economic, and military matters, have to defend their property as natural law unavoidably dictates.

[SEMANA] The self-defense groups in the Magdalena Medio are repeatedly said to be financed by the drug traffickers of the Medellin cartel.

[Duque] If that were true, you can rest assured that I would never involve myself or Acdegam with drug trafficking.

[SEMANA] Do you want to be a legal group, to take part in active politics?

[Duque] This is why we have met the requirements that the Electoral Court sets. We too are entitled to the benefits of democracy and to the exercise of our political power in Colombia.

[SEMANA] But how can Morena be a legal organization if it takes in self-defense groups that the government has expressly banned?

[Duque] How many people who belong to the self-defense groups are under arrest? In Yacopi, for example, more than 6,000 people belonged to self-defense groups, according to UP, but there were no weapons there, and the army and the Elite Corps were there.

[SEMANA] But investigations by the DAS [Administrative Department of Security], the criminal courts, and two judges of the Republic have linked Acdegam to paramilitary groups, to massacres, to violent armed actions....

[Duque] They have proven absolutely nothing about us. Acdegam is an association with close to 1,400 members. If any of the members of Acdegam are involved in crimes, then let them answer before the law.

[SEMANA] So you don't answer for Acdegam members like Gonzalo Perez and his son or Luis Rubio, who was also the mayor of Puerto Boyaca, people whom the courts have linked to massacres?

[Duque] Look, in Colombia those who are called before the criminal justice system answer to it.

[SEMANA] Where does Morena place itself on the political spectrum? In the Liberal Party, in the Conservative Party, on the far right, in the center-right? To many, Morena bears a resemblance to the ARENA party in El Salvador....

[Duque] I'll leave any resemblance up to you. In any case, we place ourselves in our homeland. This is a movement that is making a grand appeal to the nation.

[SEMANA] Is it true that you support Dr Hernando Duran Dussan in his bid for the presidency?

[Duque] I've been a Liberal all my life. If Acdegam has shown a preference for Dr Duran Dussan, it is because we believe that the most serious and endemic problem besetting the country is violence.

[SEMANA] How do you think it should be resolved: militarily or by negotiating as President Virgilio Barco proposes?

[Duque] Dialogue has failed in Colombia. While the government believes in dialogue as a mechanism of reconciliation, the guerrillas make dialogue one of their conspiratorial weapons against the State.

[SEMANA] How many votes do you think Morena can get at the next election? How many mayoralty races can it win?

[Duque] At present we estimate that it could be 250,000 votes initially. Although I'm not Regina 11 and can't make make this sort of prediction, I do know that it's going to be an avalanche of votes. We'll run slates all over the country, wherever there are respectable citizens who are against subversion. It will be an unprecedented political event in our history.

[SEMANA] You have emerged as a new leader, as the person who stands up for the movement in the Magdalena Medio. Don't you fear for your life?

[Duque] The most eminent authorities on human nature have told me that fear is inherent to the human condition. In spite of all the dangers that this tremendous struggle here in Colombia entails, though, you can believe me when I say that in keeping with the sublime and noble ideals that inspire my life as a public fighter, I always apply the motto that lent such encouragement to Martin Luther King in his heroic life: "Even if I knew that I was going to die tomorrow, I would still plant apples in the orchard today."

* UP Head on New Party

53002144z Bogota SEMANA in Spanish 15 Aug 89 p 31

[SEMANA Interview with Bernardo Jaramillo: "Morena Is Trying To Legitimize Criminal Groups"]

[Text] [SEMANA] A new movement, Morena [Movement of National Restoration], has been born, and it is seen as a response to the abuses of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] in the Magdalena Medio.

[Jaramillo] Although very serious developments have taken place in the Magdalena Medio and have prompted the peasants who used to support those movements to turn their backs on them, I think the fact that forces outside the region have begun to use physical violence cannot be hidden. They have used it against peasants who, despite the difficult situation created by the armed insurgency, continued to back the leftist forces, specifically the Communist Party [PC], because people did not think that even if they turned their backs on the guerrillas, they necessarily had to turn them on the communists. So what happened was that communist leaders kept getting massacred.

[SEMANA] But both Morena and the self-defense groups insist that the PC, the UP [Patriotic Union], and the FARC are one and the same thing.

[Jaramillo] That is the position of Morena and the most backward forces in Colombian society, which thus seek to justify the crimes against the UP and the PC. What I don't know is how they're going to justify crimes against the judges of the Republic, newsmen, priests, and nuns whom they've killed in the Magdalena Medio. To try and justify their crimes they've made up the story that the UP follows the instructions of the guerrillas, but we would like to hear how they justify the crimes that the paramilitary groups, the ill-termed self-defense groups, are committing against other segments of Colombian society.

[SEMANA] There is often talk that the left sees things in black and white and employs a double standard. The self-defense groups or armed organizations of the left are good, and the ones on the right are bad. Combining all of the forms of struggle as the PC proposes is good, but if the right does it, it's bad....

[Jaramillo] I think that's wrong. People who are familiar with how the UP developed, with what happened after the FARC broke with the government, with the complete separation between the FARC and UP, and now with this progress by UP, which has even gone so far as to criticize the guerrilla movement, these people know that we have not done so because of opportunism but out of a conviction that the guerrilla movement has engaged in a series of actions that do not square with the political function that these movements are furthering. The UP has denounced violence. There is no place for a military solution in Colombia.

[SEMANA] Aren't you very worried about the levels of confrontation and intolerance that Colombia has reached?

[Jaramillo] The problem of intolerance and violence goes beyond the confrontations between forces that at times try to place themselves ideologically on the left or the right and has become a phenomenon of society at large. For example, the paramilitary groups are no longer taking action just against leftist forces but rather against the whole of Colombian society.

[SEMANA] Morena says that its social base is the self-defense groups but claims that it has nothing to do with the paramilitary groups or the mafia.

[Jaramillo] The problem is that Morena is trying to legitimize the groups that have committed those crimes. It is very significant that Mr Luis Rubio, who has been indicted in connection with the massacres at the "Honduras" and "La Negra" estates, has declared in a capital newspaper that he is going to be a Morena candidate for the House of Representatives. I think that Morena's problem is that it is seeking to legitimize a phenomenon that the country has rejected: the so-called self-defense groups.

[SEMANA] What future do you see for Morena?

[Jaramillo] From an ideological viewpoint, I don't think it has much of a future. I don't think that neo-fascism is an answer to the country's problems. Other countries in Europe and Latin America have already had this experience, with dire consequences. The serious part is the economic power that Morena has. Its own spokesmen have indicated that it has very sizable financing from industrialists, cattlemen, businessmen. Obviously this greatly improves this political movement's chances.

[SEMANA] But peace seems far away. The FARC and the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] have vetoed the negotiator that the government has appointed.

[Jaramillo] I'm very worried about the recent course of events. I feel that minor details must not become obstacles to the dialogue moving forward. I think that on this point both sides have to give in. I think that the dialogue ought to include not just the FARC and the EPL but also the PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party] and Quintin Lame, which have signed too and, I think, have also complied with the unilateral cease-fire that the government demanded. Accordingly, the government must give in and allow the dialogue to go on with the four organizations that have already named their spokesmen so that it becomes a single dialogue. For its part, the guerrilla movement must give in on its demand that only ministers can represent the government. The government is free to name its spokesmen; the important thing is the commitment. So the point now is to make the mechanics of the negotiation more flexible.

Peru

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

PY2609181989 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox has said that the defense of democracy is a priority regional issue and a factor in Latin American unity. He made this statement at the UN General Assembly. Minister Larco Cox said that a new category must be created in international relations. The scope of international political cooperation must be increased to face world problems like terrorism, drug trafficking, environmental preservation, socioeconomic disorder, hunger, misery, the foreign debt, and the population explosion, he said.

Larco Cox also stressed to the assembly participants that international terrorism should be firmly condemned. He urged countries to assume greater commitments within the United Nations to clearly disengage themselves from such acitivity or from those engaged in such actions.

He added that Peru is concerned and disappointed that, due to ignorance, democratic societies are led to promote crime within their territories. Larco Cox said that agents of terror and violence cynically present themselves as victims in name of human rights. These agents of terror

and violence violate human rights daily, and this violence has cost thousands of lives in Peru, he added.

Urges Support in Antidrug Fight

PY2609220689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1549 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (EFE)—In his address to the 44th United Nations General Assembly, Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox today stressed that the next World War will be waged against drugs, against their destructive effects, and against the corruption that drugs promote within the institutions.

Larco Cox reiterated a demand that was formulated by his country 42 years ago to undertake concerted action to fight drug trafficking. He added that the struggle against that evil "is everyone's responsibility."

He explained, however, that despite the efforts by his government and despite the priority that it has attached to the fight against drug trafficking in the allocation of its scarce resources, this process is made up of several interdependent phases. The first phase is the cultivation of coca leaves, on which tens of thousands of farmers live.

If those people lose their income, and if they are not given an alternative source, their situation will turn into a social problem and their protests may promote subversion, the minister warned. Consequently, he added, it is necessary "to seek genuine solutions that take into account sociopolitical and environmental parameters."

One cannot speak about erradication but about "replacement of farms, with the support of international accords that give preferential treatment to the replacement products, and that improve the transportation infrastructure to facilitate the access to the markets under competitive conditions," he said.

Larco Cox mentioned the links between terrorism and drug trafficking and said that this association combines the worst of each of those criminal activities. He added that this association "has undermined the ethical principles of those who claim to defend an allegedly superior system."

He said that the control of the sale of chemical precursors and the confiscation of goods and money could be coupled with "bolder" measures,like the partial conversion of the foreign debt into resources for fighting drug trafficking.

The Peruvian foreign minister stressed that the decisions on the antidrug fight should be made not only by those who govern the producing countries and the United States, which is a consumer country, but also by the leaders of other nations that might become alternative drug markets.

On the subject of terrorism, Larco Cox expressed concern about the fact that "because of their ignorance of the situation," democratic societies permit violent groups to promote crime and disseminate propaganda.

Such groups, he went on, "claim to be the victims, speaking on behalf of the human rights that they routinely violate."

As for the deterioration of the environment, he reiterated that each country has sovereign rights over its natural resources and their rational use. He said, however, that it is essential to uphold the right to progress, which is essential for the collective well-being.

He said that this calls for "growing international cooperation to give developing nations access to licensed, safe environmental technology, and also for the unconditional release of additional funds."

Minister Leaves for Financial Talks in U.S.

PY2709135189 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Economy Minister Cesar Vasquez Bazan will attend meetings of the IMF and the World Bank today in Washington.

Before leaving for this meeting, the minister said the he is carrying a new negotiation plan to discuss with IMF officials.

[Begin recording] [Vasquez] We are traveling to the annual meetings of the boards of governors of the IMF and the World Bank.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about your visit?

[Vasquez] We will participate in these meetings with the thoughts of the Peruvian Government. Of course, we will also have an opportunity to talk with some high-ranking officials of these institutions in keeping with the spirit of resuming... [changes thought] and also the government's proposal that was disclosed a few days ago. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] What is the Peruvian Government's position on the international financial organizations, Minister?

[Vasquez] As I have said previously regarding the IMF, we have applied for a long-term bridge loan with preferential interest rates. We have also applied for a $500-million loan to promote nontraditional exports. We believe that we can negotiate with them on this issue.

[Reporter] What do you think about the participation of the other political parties in this process?

[Vasquez] I think the political parties, especially the conservative ones, have an interest in this issue. I am aware of the fact that the candidate of the conservative parties is in Washington. They are feeling guilty, because they were the ones who signed the contracts with the IMF. Our government has not signed anything with the IMF.

[Reporter] When will you be back?

[Vasquez] We will return on 29 September.

[Reporter] Do you want to add anything?

[Vasquez] I thank you, and I repeat that the Peruvian Government is quite willing to negotiate with the international financial organizations, but always recognizing that the poorest Peruvian sectors come first. [end recording]

APRA Leader Departs for Socialist International

PY2609173789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0445 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Sep (EFE)—It has been reported here that Luis Alva Castro, the presidential candidate of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), left for London today to attend a Socialist International (SI) meeting.

Before leaving, Alva Castro said that SI Secretary General Luis Ayala invited him to attend the SI executive secretariat meeting.

Alva Castro said that he will attend this meeting to comply with the terms of the agreement reached at the SI congress in Stockholm, during which the APRA was accepted as a full member of the SI.

Alva Castro told the state-owned news agency ANDINA that in London he will attend a special Labor Party congress chaired by Neil Kinnock, and a roundtable with Labor Party leaders Dryan Gould, John Eastwell, and Nick Butler. [passage omitted]